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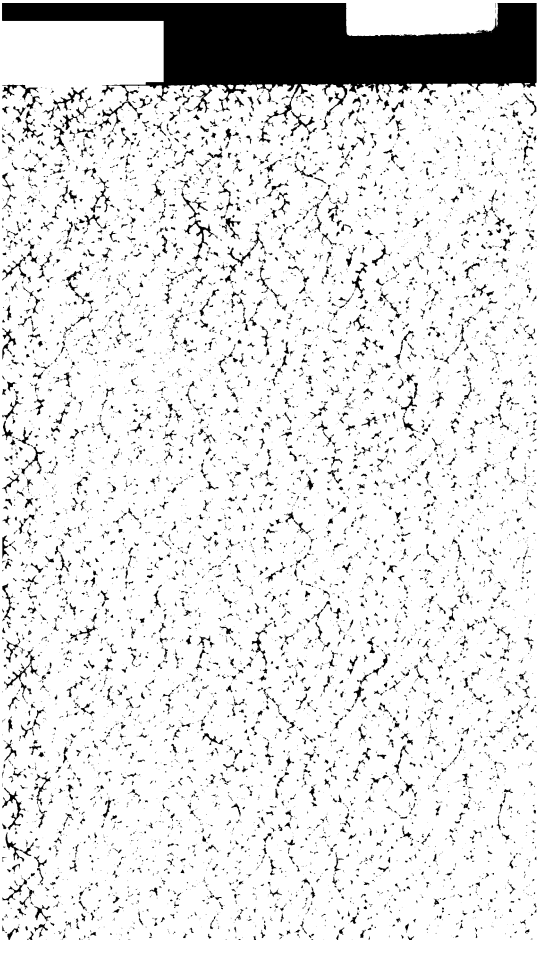

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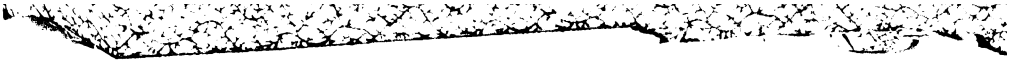

CHRYSAL:

OR, THE

ADVENTURES OF A GUINEA.

WHEREIN ARE EXHIBITED

VIEWS OF SEVERAL STRIKING SCENES,

WITH

CURIOUS AND INTERESTING ANECDOTES OF THE MOST NOTED PERSONS IN EVERY RANK OF LIFE, WHOSE HANDS IT PASSED THROUGH,

IN

AMERICA, ENGLAND, HOLLAND, GERMANY, FRANCE AND PORTUGAL.

——— Hold the Mirror up to Nature,
To show Vice its own image, Virtue its own likeness,
And the very age and body of the times
His form and pressure. SHAKSPEARE.

Qui capit, ille facit.

BY AN ADEPT.

VOL. II.

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CHRYSAL:

OR, THE

ADVENTURES OF A GUINEA.

BOOK THE FIRST.

CHAP. I.

Some remarks on language. Character of Chrysal's new master. Chrysal attends his master's wife on a visit to a superior lady. Polite reception.

I HAVE often been apprehensive, that the manner in which I express myself, may lead you into some mistakes of my meaning; the signification of words in the language of men being so unsettled, that it is scarce possible to convey a determinate sense, without such a periphrasis, as would take up too much time in so complicated scenes as those I describe; for where different, or perhaps contrary meanings are signified by the same word, how easy is it for a mind prone to error, to take a wrong one?

For instance, the character of a *good man* may be thought to be as safe from misapprehension, from the immutability of the virtues which constitute it, as any that can be attributed either by or to human frailty, and yet how variously, how contradictorily is it applied:

On the Royal Exchange, he is a *good* man who is worth ten thousand pounds, and pays his bills punctually, by whatever private and public frauds and injustice he has amassed that sum, and maintains his credit. At the politer end of the *world*, *goodness* assumes another appearance, and v

attributed to him who entertains his company well, pays his play-debts, and supports his honour with his sword, though he is guilty of the basest breaches of every civil and moral virtue, and lives in professed violation of all laws, human and divine: while, in the strictness of truth, and propriety of expression, no greater abuse of words can be conceived, than that of prostituting this character on either, except it were in compliance with the modern modish way of speaking by contraries.

I do not give this as the only instance; they are innumerable, and occur in every moment's conversation. The horse, that wins the match, goes *damn'd* fast; as the one that loses, goes *damn'd* slow. The weather in summer is *hell-fire* hot, in winter *hell-fire* cold.

Now what sense can the very devil himself, to whom you refer all difficulties, make of such contradictions. Though indeed these particular phrases give him pleasure, as they show the inclination which men have to his empire, by making the very terrors of it familiar to their minds in their common conversations.

But I am not at leisure to prescribe rules for avoiding this confusion, one of the most extensive causes of human error. I shall only give you some cautions to prevent your falling into it, in respect to what I say to you.

You are to observe then, that whenever I speak in the person of another, I always would be understood in the sense which that person would be understood in at that time, without any farther regard to moral or physical truth, or propriety of speech But when I speak my own sentiments, (which indeed I very rarely do,) I shall always deliver them with perspicuity and precision, as far as the jargon I am obliged to use will allow, and would have my words taken in the sense usually given to them, in the particular subject I may be then speaking of; as the barrenness of language has not been able to afford distinct terms to them all, but is forced to wrest known ones to different, and often unknown meanings; a proof of the injustice of the general complaint against the verbosity of the moderns; whereas, if (by many) distinct words are meant, their fault is *directly the reverse.*

My new master was a person of some learning, and what was of more use, of thorough knowledge of the world: but wanting friends and interest, to advance him to those dignities which he thought due to his merit, he had solicited this place in discharge of the duties of which he was indefatigably diligent, not merely for the paltry consideration of a poor salary, (for as he was not in the secret, he had no share of the spoils) though his circumstances and knowledge of the value of money could not let him refuse it, but to place his abilities in a more conspicuous light, where they might take the notice of his superiors.

As soon as he had received his stipend, he went home, where he found his wife dressed in all her best clothes, and expecting him with the utmost impatience! 'My dear, (said she) how could you stay abroad so late? I have been waiting for you above these two hours, and was just going without seeing you.' 'So late, my dear! it is scarcely six o'clock! But where are you going in such haste?'—'To the bishop's! the rector of ——died of an apoplectic fit, as he was taking his nap after dinner this evening, and you know, my intimacy with the bishop's lady entitles me to ask any thing from her.'—'But, child, this is not in her power to give, and even if it was, it is too much for a common acquaintance to expect!' 'This diffidence has been your ruin! You are always afraid of asking, as if there was ruin in being refused; but that is not my case! *Ask and you shall have*, is my text! Now-a-days nothing is got without it.'—'Yes, child, but too frequent or improper asking brings contempt.'—'The manner, the manner of asking is the thing! And you cannot think I want to be taught that now, after having lived so long among the great? Often have I known a request, *properly* made, gain a man a place, for which he was never dreamed of! As to the greatness of this living, never mind that; the greater it is, the greater will be your obligation to the person who gets it for you. What money have you got about you? we shall make a party perhaps. And let me have the five hundred pound note; I may have occasion for that too, to make a *bet*.

'There, my dear, is the money I received to-day; I'll step up for the note: but pray, my dearest, take care who

you do! It is our all! And be sure you are not tempted to any thing like simony. It is a great crime, and makes a man incapable of ever rising, if it is detected.' 'And the fool, that is detected, deserves never to rise. You may call a thing by what nonsensical name you please; but if knowledge of the world were to prevent people's rising in it, I do not know who would be uppermost now-a-days Bring me the note, and leave the rest to me. You shall know nothing of what I intend till it is done, and then the fault, if any, will be all mine. Here, Jane, settle the furbelows of my scarf, and, John, call a chair to the door directly.' 'Well, my dear, here is the note: I leave all to you: I do not desire to know what you intend: but remember, my dear, this note is our all!' 'Never fear; the chair is come, and I must lose no time! You will divert yourself with your children, or books, I suppose; or go to the coffee-house. Perhaps I may not return till 'tis late.' 'I wish you success, my dear, and pray be cautious.'

With these words the doctor retired, but to which of the amusements his wife mentioned I cannot say, for he had given me to her, who carried me away with her to the bishop's.

When she came there, the footman answered that it was not his lady's *night*, and she was not at home: but my mistress had lived too long among the great, to take his words in their literal meaning, but putting half a crown into his hand, told him she had some earnest business, and must see her. The doors instantly flew open, his lady was at home, and my mistress shown up without any farther difficulty.

The bishop's lady was sitting at a snug *party*, with three or four select friends, and seemed not much pleased at the intrusion of my mistress, to whom she scarce deigned a nod, but turning to the footman, 'I thought, *sirrah*, (said she) that I was not to be at home this evening! I suppose I shall have all the mob of the town let in upon me.' 'Dear madam, (replied my mistress) the man is not to blame! He told me you were not at home; but having some very earnest business, I made bold to break through your orders; but *I hope for your pardon*, when you know the cause of

intrusion.' 'O madam, (returned the lady) you know I am always glad of your company. I only chide the fellow for not obeying my orders. Pray be seated, madam; as soon as the *rubber* is up, I shall wait upon you.' 'Dear madam, (added my mistress) you need not give yourself that trouble; now I am with you, my business can wait your leisure.

CHAP. II.

A genteel evening. A dream, and a bet, and a family supper. Conjugal tenderness. The Bishop's dejection at the death of the Doctor, and danger of the Archbishop, is diverted by another dream.

When the rubber was finished, my mistress was asked to *cut in*, one of the party being taken suddenly ill, which she did, and sat out the whole evening, her success at cards keeping up her spirits, and giving her hopes of the like in the greater affair she came about; but her patroness had very different fortune, having lost every rubber; and what was still worse, several *by-bets*, which she made *to bring herself home*.

This put her into such a temper, that the moment the rest of the company was gone, she turned to my mistress, who saw them all out—'And now pray, madam, may I ask what was the great business that brought you here this evening? (said she.) Unlucky business it has been for me, I know; for I have never held a card since you came: but I shall take care, that rascal, who let you in, shall never serve me so again. He shall strip and turn off, without his breakfast, the moment I am up in the morning.' 'Dear madam, (replied my mistress, unabashed at such a salute) have patience a moment, and I hope to make you amends for all! Will you please to sit down to one sober party of *piquet?* You are always too *hard* for me, yet I'll venture all my winnings, and perhaps what I have to say, in the mean time, may compensate for my intrusion.'

The lady could not imagine what she meant, b
thought of so good a match brought her a little to he
per, and though it was near ten o'clock, she sat d
cards with as much keenness, as if six hours drud
them had only whetted her desire for play.

As soon as a *repique* or two had confirmed her go
mour, my mistress says to her, 'Dear madam, that is
Have you heard of the sad accident that happene
evening?' 'Not I, (replied the other) pray what w
'Why poor doctor——was taken shortly after dinne
died in his chair!' 'Ay, then I suppose, he had plu
ridge and over-eat himself! and so burst a pudding,
say to children. Ha, ha, ha!' 'Ha, ha, ha!—But
madam, have you any faith in dreams? What do you
I dreamed last night that I saw you at court, on som
occasion, with just such a diamond necklace on
countess's, which you had bought with five hu
pounds, that you won from me on a *bet*; you layin
my husband would, and I that he would not, get th
tor's living! Well, to be sure, there must be som
more than ordinary in it; for, can you believe it? th
morning, I put a bank-note for five hundred pounds
pocket, here it is; though I did not think of the poor
death, till I heard it as I came by this evening, wh
dream ran so strongly in my head, that I could not f
breaking in upon you, a rudeness I should never hav
guilty of on any other occasion.' 'Dear madam, yo
make no apology to me! You know your company is
welcome. I am always at home to you!' 'But, madam
do you think of my dream!' 'I do not know, I only
were to prove true! For five hundred pound could
come more seasonably.' 'Then you must win it; f
heart is set upon making the *bet*, and I assure you,
such a regard for you, that I do not even wish you t
and that is what few gamesters can say.' 'You are
sant creature! but as for the *bet*, it shall be upon
tion, that my lord is not under any engagement to
nister, or her grace, who got him his bishopric. I
disengaged, I will lay you, and you shall lose, my g
was ten times as much, and there's encouragement

old. The bell rings! Will you walk down, and take of supper? There is nobody but my lord and I; but ot take the least notice of any thing about the matter, even seem to have heard of the doctor's death, should lord mention it; but muster all your spirits, and be as raining as you can, for I always work him up best, n he goes to bed in a good humour.'

he picquet match being thus at an end, I was paid to the bishop's lady, whose winnings and expectations her to supper in high spirits, where she found his lord- already seated in a very thoughtful mood.

fter the usual complimentary expletives, that usher in y polite conversation, 'Pray, my lord, (says my lady ress to her husband) what will you eat? Shall I help to a bit of this fricasee? I believe it is very good.' , my dear, I thank you, (replied his lordship) I have not least appetite! What is it, pray? 'Sweetbreads and ts-combs, (returned his lady) you used to like them, they are very nice! Or will you help yourself to a f that fowl before you? something you must eat.' 'No, dear, I am obliged to your care; but I do not choose thing to night; I am not very well. We all eat too h! Repletion kills half the people of England. We eat much!' 'You are going to be *lipp'd*, my dear John, your master a glass of Madeira! Fill the glass! Eat- never hurted any one, who washed down his victuals a glass of good wine; horse-meals, indeed, are enough hoke human creatures. So! do not you find yourself er now? Taste this fricasee; you cannot think how good .' 'Well you will have your way. You make me do as please, though never so contrary to my inclination. you call this a fricasee? I thought fricasees had spice in them. This is as insipid as chopp'd hay. Lord deli- us from such cooks! The badness of servants in gene- seems to be a judgment on the vices of the age.' 'Well, dear, taste that fowl, it looks like a good one, and the could not spoil that. Pray, madam, shall I trouble to help his lordship to a leg and a wing, and a bit of breast.'——'You give me too much; I shall never be to eat all this: beside, you know, my dear, I choose a

bit of the rump.' Eat that first, my dear, and the
shall have the rump; but what has happened to mak
so low-spirited this evening?' 'O child, who can be
than low-spirited, when such instances of mortality h
before our eyes every hour? Who can tell but the r
tune may be his own next moment? There's doctor
poor man! was taken off this evening, without a mi
warning to prepare for such a tremendous change
after he had made an hearty dinner! Here, John, take
my plate; I will not eat a bit more, nor ever sleep
dinner again!' 'And, John, give your master an
bumper of Madeira; that was what the doctor wanted
eat a great deal, and did not allow himself any drink.
good wine, and never fear that eating will hurt you.'
but that was not the case of his grace of ———, wh
this moment in the agonies of death! his physician
him two hours ago! The lord prepare us all, and g
notice of his coming! He did not stint himself of wi
took his bottle cheerfully, good man!' 'Cheerfully, d
say? I should have said sottishly; for he has done n
but drink these many years past! He has run into the
site extreme from the doctor, drinking too much, a
eating enough to support nature. And I hope you
say he has gone without warning at fourscore; he h
time enough to prepare: but why should these exa
affect you particularly? You do not eat like the d
nor drink like his grace, and are young enough to
to the youngest of them; why then should you fea
fate? Here, John, give me a pint glass half full of M
and reach me three or four of those jellies. Now, m
if you are afraid to eat or drink, sup this with a
bread, and I will answer for its agreeing with you.

My late mistress sat all this time at her supper, w
being able to join in the conversation; but as soon
lordship's taking the jellies made a pause in his lady
derness, she called for a glass of wine, and bowing
bishop, drank to him by the title of *his grace* very g

His lordship stared, and his lady started, while s
lished her glass without any emotion, and seemed qu
conscious of having said any thing unusual or imp

This behaviour still embarrassed them more; when the lady, unable to contain her surprise, 'Dear madam, (said she) what have you said? Or how came you to address my lord by that title?' 'I hope, madam, (replied the other) I have not said any thing improper! You really frighten me! I hope I have not been failing in my respect, or addressed his lordship by any improper title!' 'I cannot say an improper one indeed! but one that does not belong to him, at least as yet,' (returned the lady.) 'Dear madam, what do you mean? Pray do not distress me! but you must divert yourself surely! It is not possible that I could fail in my respect to his grace! 'Ha, ha, ha! There it is again! Fail in your respect! No. You only raised your respect too high. You called him his *grace*, that's all.' 'And is that all? Thank heaven that I did! and long live his *grace*, I say again, (said she dropping on her knees, and eagerly kissing his hand) long live your *grace!* There is, there must be truth in dreams, and infidels alone can doubt it.'

At the mention of dreams, the bishop, who had hitherto continued to sup up his jelly, without seeming to take any notice of what they were saying, could not forbear showing some emotion; for he had the strongest faith in them, and always sanguinely defended their credit, especially since his present elevation had confirmed those of his grandmother; 'What dreams? pray, good madam,' (said he addressing my late mistress with a visible anxiety) 'What dreams do you mean? Those which were thought to have respect to me, are understood to be already accomplished.' 'Please your grace, (the impulse of the spirit is upon me, and I cannot call you by any other title!) Please your grace, I say, I dreamed last night, as I told your lady but just now, that I met her at court, on some very *great* occasion, as fine as hands could make her, (I told her this just now, before I knew one syllable of his *grace's* death) and that she came up to me smiling, and thanked me for the cause of her coming there, for it was I who had made you a great man! Now what could this possibly mean, but what has happened here this moment, when by giving you this [illegible], (and Lord knows, I did it without the least design or even being sensible of it when I did it) I may in

some manner be said to have made you the
belonged to: let the world say what they will,
there is truth in dreams, and I think mine is o

She ran on with this rant at such a rate, th
possible for the bishop to interrupt her, even
so inclined; but that was far from being the ca
her with attention, and what she said made
pression on him, that he sat some time musing
she had stopped, before he had power to spea

As for his lady, she at once took it to be all
culated merely to forward the scheme of the
the doctor's living, and as such resolved to hu
not interrupt his meditations, but addressing h
other, 'Indeed, madam, (said she) I do not k
say to this affair. When you told me your
now, I made nothing of it, but this account o
death almost staggers me. Well, if this succee
knows what may happen? I shall ever hereafte
faith in dreams!'

CHAP. III.

*A dissertation on dreaming. The dream pursu
tonishment, and almost conversion of the Bisho
veracity in recounting some circumstances relat
and his lordship persuade each other to dream t*

By this time his lordship had considered the
addressing himself to the dreamer, 'Pray, m
he) what time had you this vision or dream?
or towards the morning?' 'In the morning, n
plied she) at the conclusion of my second sle
deed, it made such an impression upon my
could not go to sleep after: for it was not in t
of common dreams! I saw every thing distinct
larly, as if I was in the very place; and partic
lady appeared as plainly to me as she sits there
us! and by the same token, she was dressed

mask, slick and span new, and had the most beautiful diamond necklace on, that ever my eyes beheld; and charmingly she looked, I thought.'

'I really do not know what to say to this matter, (replied his lordship with great deliberation;) the visions of the morning have ever been held in most repute; for then the mind has recovered from the fatigues of the preceding day, and is able to exert its abilities, and look forward into the time to come. There are some good circumstances, I own in this dream; I am glad that my wife was not dressed in colours; that would have been an ill omen; but white is the peculiar garment of success; angels are clad in white; and in this case particularly, it may prefigure the episcopal lawn, as that is an emblematical type of the purity of the episcopal function: and the episcopal and archiepiscopal differ only in degree. As for the necklace, there may be more in that also than is apprehended. Precious stones are the *insignia* of dignity, and in the Jewish priesthood particularly, were symbolical of the highest order; for none of the priests wore them, but the supreme or high-priest, whose dignity answered nearly to that of *primate* with us; and if such farther blessings should be in the divine will, it were impious and ungrateful to refuse its favours. Perhaps I speak unintelligibly to you; but the opinions of the learned must be delivered in their phrase.'

'Pray, my lord, proceed; I could hear your lordship forever; I always am the wiser and the better for hearing your lordship.'

'Then as to the credit to be given to dreams, (resumed his lordship) though the scepticism of these unhappy times may deny it, yet the piety of wiser antiquity was of another opinion, of which numberless instances might be given out of the holy Scriptures. And among the *gentiles*, the greatest of their poets says, Ονειρ' απ' Διος εστι, that is, in English, *dreams proceed from* Jove, that is, from the supreme deity, whom they erroneously called by that name. And though the heathens were guilty of great superstitions in this particular of dreams, it was not in the credit they gave them, but in the methods which they used to procure them; such as offering sacrifices, and sleeping in the skins

of the victims. and many others; whereas, t
comes from heaven, comes unsought and ur
should be received with reverence! And
and I own it has much of the appearance, th
O lord, thy servant submits as it is his duty

Greatly as they must have been edified by
dissertation, the ladies had much ado to refr
ing in his face while he delivered it, espec
who knew not which to admire most, the r
thought, or the ease with which it was rece
dreamer had a farther scheme in her hea
which she had now got up to go away; an
knee to the bishop, 'My lord, (said she) n
lordship's blessing? I hope, and I am confide
that mine was not a common dream, from
it made on my mind, which could not have
if I had actually been present at your lad
king's hand on your promotion: but if my z
me too far in my expressions of it, I rely on
to forgive my fault, which was rather an e
a design; and so, my lord, I beg leave to w
night.'

With these words she withdrew; and
wondering she had not thrown her a wink,
have a laugh with her at her husband's cre
to see her to her chair; when turning with
ther room, 'That was an excellent thought
will make our affair quite easy, if he is not e
not understand you, madam, replied the ot
thought do you mean?' 'Why, child, that
what else should I mean?' 'A thought, dear r
not you think I was serious, and the drear
one word of either I assure you; and I wonc
ing me that question here, where no one is
serve us.' 'Dear madam, you have quite
assure you. It is true, I can jest sometim
give me leave to say, that I was most seriou
more, that I am sure the event will confirm
tonish me, madam; I declare I looked upc
a mere finesse, to promote our scheme abo

g for your husband.' 'I am sorry, madam, that you
ld have such an opinion of me, as that I could invent
a story on any account.' 'Well, as I said before,
gh in another sense, I know not what to make of the
le; but as you are so positive, and my lord seems in-
ed to believe you, perhaps there may be more in it
I can see; and therefore I shall suspend my opinion,
see the end of it. This though I promise, that my
stance shall not be wanting to either part of the dream.'
d I promise you that I will make good all I said, par-
larly about the wager and the necklace, and so madam,
sh you a good night; I shall do myself the pleasure to
and see how you are in the morning.'

his gave the whole affair a new face; and threw the
op's lady into a meditation as profound as his lordship's.
n this be possible? (said she to herself) and yet, how
d she have the face to stand it out so, if it was not true?
then it was but a dream. Ay, but my husband says,
ams are not to slighted; and he should know more
I, at least of those things that are to be found in books.
what if it should be so after all? and that I should
place of Mrs. ——, and Mrs ——, and Mrs. ——, and
he rest of the bishop's ladies. That would be charm-
and I believe in my soul I shall; for I have always
ed upon them with a contempt that showed I should
ne day their superior. Well, *happy come lucky*, says
proverb; my endeavours shall not be wanting, as I pro-
d Mrs. ——, whose five hundred pound will be a
ty earnest of the archbishopric.'

aving thus argued herself into a kind of belief of the
m, she went in to his lordship, whom she found ab-
ed in thought about the *vision*: 'Well, my dear, said
sitting down by him, what is your opinion of this
age matter? I own it is above my comprehension. At
I imagined she might have been only in jest, and have
nted the whole story merely to divert your lowness of
its; but when I went out with her into the next par-
, and put it home to her, she still persisted in it, and
irmed the truth of what she said by such asseverations,
I could not avoid believing her.

'But, my dear, replied his lordship, she said she you her dream before she came in here, or you had he word of his grace's illness.' 'She most certainly did lord; and with other circumstances, that make the still not more surprising. Pray what time did the d die, my dear?' 'About half an hour after four.' 'T most wonderful! and pray my dear, who is to have hi ing? or are you under any engagement about it?' child, I am not; nor have I yet determined who to g to. But why do you ask these questions? what are to the purpose of the dream?' 'I shall tell you, my You must know then, that she came here about four o'c just as I had got up from dinner, all in the greatest h and with a kind of wildness, I do not know how in her l told me her dream; but with some circumstances, t know her bashfulness would not permit her to me before you; and these were, that I had bought the diar necklace, she thought I had on at court, with five hun pound which I had won from her, on a wager that would give her husband the doctor's living. Now was not even sick at the time of her telling me this, could be no design in it; and this is what makes me the more notice of the matter.'

'But are you sure child, that she told you this so as four o'clock?' 'Rather before it, my dear; and makes me so positive about it is, that a little after she finished her story, she happened to look at her watch it was down, and so she asked me what o'clock it w mine, that she might set by it; and I remember it w exactly six minutes of four.' 'Pray let me look at watch; have you not altered it since?' 'No my dear why do you ask?' 'Because it is nine minutes faster mine, and it was just half an hour past four by his w as they told me when he died, and his and mine were actly together; so that the six minutes which your w wanted of four, and the nine minutes it is faster than r make a quarter before four, which was three quarter fore he died. This is most wonderful! for there coul *no design* nor art in it. This is most wonderful! but t *have been many revelations* made in dreams, even in

s; as for instance, that in *Drelincourt;* for it could
er than a dream; and that other of the great duke
gham's rise, and afterwards of his death, as it is
ciously and faithfully represented by the reverend
* not to mention many more. As to the doctor's
/ dear, I make you a compliment of it; you may
whom you please: though the curate is a very
nd good man, and has a large family; beside that
:n recommended to me by the whole parish, whom
esidence among them, for he has been there above
rs, has made to love and respect him as a father.'
t them provide for him, like dutiful children.
surance, to pretend to dictate to you, as if you
the proper judge of such matters! if it was for
reason I would not give it to him, to teach them
y and distance another time.'
: may be something in that; I do not like such
g in my conduct neither; and therefore you may
whom you please. And her husband is a man of
nd good character too, who will not discredit any
nt; but take care that you do not do any thing
. As to your wager, there is no harm in that;
so it should be kept a secret; I must know no-
he matter.' 'I thank you, my dear lord; I shall
o observe your directions; and the accomplish-
his part of the dream I take as an happy presage
t; but you must not be wanting to yourself; you
:r, I think, go to her grace, and see what may
romote our hopes.' 'That is not a bad thought,
but it grows late; in the morning we shall see
o be done.' Saying this, they withdrew, whither
not follow them, for of the genial bed, 'with most
is reverence I deem.'

* Echard.

CHAP. IV.

History of the dreamer. She loses her wager, which sh with pleasure. His Lordship waits upon her Grace knowledge of the world promotes a noble instance of c Chrysal enters into the service of her Grace.

HAVE observed your surprise and admiration ready presence of mind and confidence of my late mi who could in a moment, invent such a story and per it so steadily, as not only to impose upon the bishop credulity, but even upon his wife also, who was in a ner in the secret of her design, but could not interru story to satisfy it sooner, by giving you her history.

She was a distant relation to a noble lord, on who extravagance of her father left her dependant. This sioned her being taken into his family, where she liv veral years as an humble companion to his lady. was handsome, his lordship had a mind for a nearer tion with her; but an unfashionable virtue prevent compliance, which turned his love into the strongest h for fear she should inform his lady, to whom she w more agreeable, and upon the same account; as h serving temper had given her an opportunity of much more than her ladyship desired to have her tel

This made her situation very unhappy in the famil inclined her to hearken to the addresses of the cha to whom his lordship gave a small vicarage with did his lady five hundred pound, that they might pa cently, and not provoke her to speak. As for hersel have seen that nature was liberal to her in the endow of her mind, which the state she was bred in improv rather sharpened, into a thorough knowledge of the that enabled her to take the advantage of all its But to return to the bishop and his lady. This affa made such an impression on their minds, that they dream of nothing else all night, but pomp and prece which effectually secured the grant, in favour of n *mistress, from all danger* of revocation.

hey were scarce seated to breakfast, when word was ght them that she was below; upon which she was diately invited up, her company being too agreeable mit of any distance or reserve.

he compliments of the morning being paid on all sides, lordship, with a look of great benevolence, asked her ter husband, and if he was at home; to which she an- ed that he was, and ready to pay his duty to his lord- , if he had any commands to honour him with. 'None will be disagreeable, I hope, (replied his lordship) and is at leisure.' 'At leisure, my lord! (replied she in d of rapture, for a wink from the lady had explained matter to her) he is, he must be at leisure! no business interfere with his duty; I'll step for him this moment.' need not give yourself that trouble, madam, returned lordship. John, do you go, and tell Mr. ——, that I ld be glad to speak with him. For, madam, I think must do less than reward his learning, piety, and good with the living of the poor doctor. It is what I have resolved, though I never mentioned it before, because uld not torture him with expectations; and I give it to now, thus early, *unasked*, and to spare his modesty, and ave myself from the solicitations of others.' 'Long , God bless your *grace!* said she, throwing herself at feet, and embracing his knees in ecstacy, for so I see ill be, every thing will come *out* just according to my m. I could not forbear sending to the *late* archbishop's, before I came here, and the porter, for I would not a servant, for fear my known attachment to your lord- should make it taken notice of, brought me word, that vas at peace.' This completed the bishop's faith, and ented his sending to inquire, for the same delicate rea- that she gave.

must wish you joy, madam, said the bishop's lady, of advance in your fortune; though I am almost angry my lord did not let me into the secret. I have lost e hours happiness by his reserve; for I always make happiness of my friends my own.' 'Dear madam, I k you; on my knees I thank, I pray for you both. And me leave, madam, to wish *you* joy of his lordship's pro-

motion, and of your just advance in rank, as well as of all the ornaments belonging to it.' 'The necklace I suppose you mean? ha, ha, ha!' 'I do indeed, dear madam, and of every other happiness that can attend so elevated a station.'

Her husband now entered in the utmost agitation of spirits, between hope and fear; for he was not a stranger to his wife's scheme; indeed he had suggested the first hint of the *bet* himself, but with an address that made her think it was her own, he spoke so distantly; for he always preserved the appearance of character, even with her, and the ladies not thinking it proper to be present at the mysterious ceremony of the bishop's signing the *collation*, which he did directly, to avoid giving offence, by refusing other applications, they withdrew, when my mistress was paid her *bet*, with as great pleasure, by the loser, as she felt in receiving it.

The *dream* being thus far happily accomplished, the successful dreamer and her husband went home in the highest joy, at being at length relieved from the anxiety of dependance, and the fears of want; while my lord prepared to pay his duty at her *grace's* levee, and see whether any thing should offer that might promote his part of it.

When he was ready to go, he called to his lady, to receive her advice, and recollecting that he had forgot his purse, desired to borrow hers, in which I was; and thus I changed my service once more.

When his lordship entered her *grace's* levee, and had paid his most humble respects, he found the conversation turn on a melancholy accident that had lately happened to a village in his diocese, which was entirely burnt to the ground by an accidental fire. There were many circumstances so moving in the account of this misfortune, as to raise the compassion of the whole company, and particularly of her *grace*, who said, that she would most willingly contribute to the relief of their distress, but that unluckily she had not less than a bank note for twenty pounds about her.

All the company, who knew the world, understood her *grace, and dropped the* subject; but my new master, who

his knowledge of *mankind* mostly from *books*, was so
om taking the hint, that he thought he showed his
ect for his patroness, by offering to change her note,
nd her whatever money she wanted.
er grace was surprised, as the company were confound-
t the *ignorant insolence* of such an offer. However, as
was not an occasion for showing her resentment, she
ly told him, she would trouble him for the change, and
ng received it, gave two guineas to the person who
mentioned the affair, and carelessly threw the rest,
ng which I was, into her pocket, not caring to pull out
purse, as it was full of money.
y late master, pleased with the thought of having been
mental in so meritorious a benevolence; displayed
loquence in thanks to her for her eminent charity to
poor flock, and then gave a guinea himself; for respect
er *grace* would not permit him to exceed the half of
bounty, as did the rest of the company, who all laugh-
n their sleeves, to think how my master had ruined him-
with her grace, by his blunder.
ut his mind was too full of the dream to observe their
s, and he was so far from being sensible that he had
e amiss, that when her grace was going to retire, he
ly stepped up to her, and begged leave to speak a word
wo with her in private.
hough the assurance of this request greatly aggravated
former offence, yet she could not decently refuse such
vour to his rank, and therefore slightly nodded to him
llow her.

CHAP. V.

The Bishop obtains the honour of a private audience. His tensive charity. He makes her grace his almoner, to re his fellow protestants, in Germany. He is strangely a ed at the news of the Archbishop's recovery. Her Gr character.

THE great honour of this private audience, at first him into some confusion, but recollecting the consequ at stake, he, after much hesitation, made a shift to tell that, 'sensible of her grace's great humanity and cor deration for the sufferings of the distressed, of which had just given so noble an instance.' 'Pray, my lor compliments, said her grace, interrupting him with a and accent not very encouraging, I am not at prese leisure for them, and if you hav no other business.' ' if please your grace, replied the bishop, your virtue above compliment! and I come to give you an opport of exerting them, not solely to praise them.' 'I do no derstand you, my lord! and I am in some haste!' 'I humbly beg your grace's pardon! I shall not delay long! to come then briefly to the purpose, I must in your grace, that out of the income which it has pleased divine providence, through your grace's means, to give I have thought it my duty to lay by some little matte make a return with to the divine beneficence, in chari his distressed creatures. Now, as your grace's kind int was the means through which this ability was confe upon me, I have made bold to trouble you with the d bution of my mite.' 'Me, my lord? you astonish m cannot comprehend you!' 'I beg your grace's indulg for a moment. You will forgive this boldness when know the motive!——hem! hem!

'The sufferings of my protestant brethren in Germ I say brethern, for men should know no distinction, bu ligion, their sufferings, I say in this calamitous tim war and rapine, when the ambition of princes works ruin of their people, has made such an impression upo

heart, that I come to offer this small matter to your grace, to be applied to their relief, as your better knowledge shall see most proper: a trouble which I should not have presumed to give your grace, did not I know that such works of charity are a pleasure to you; and that the better information, which in your high rank you must necessarily have, will enable you to apply it more effectually to their relief than I, in the darkness and ignorance of my humble station, possibly can. I am almost ashamed of the smallness of the sum, it is but two thousand pounds, but it is all that I have yet been able to save; though I hope to give a better account of my stewardship another time; and that I shall be found not to have buried my talent, especially if it should please the divine Providence to raise me to an higher station, and thereby put the means more liberally into my power.

'I most humbly beg your grace's forgiveness of this intrusion on your time. I am, your grace's most humble servant.' 'Stay, my lord, returned her grace, with a look and accent softened into the most engaging affability, pray do not go; I see you so seldom, except *in the crowd*, that I cannot part with you so soon. I thank you for the confidence you place in me; and shall apply your charity to the best of my judgment. Poor people! they greatly want relief, and if the invincible fortitude of the *Bulgarian* monarch does not extricate them soon, they will be entirely ruined. But every thing is to be hoped for, from such a hero!

'You are very good to consider the distresses of the poor people! there are few now who think of any thing but themselves; so their appetites are satisfied, they have no feeling for what others suffer. But, my lord, is there any thing that I can serve you in? you may depend upon my interest at all times.' 'I am much beholden to your grace! replied his lordship, elevated at such an offer, and now secure as he thought of his hopes, I am much beholden to your grace! I have had too much experience of your grace's goodness to doubt it. Nothing, that I know of at present: if any thing should happen, I shall be most grateful to your

grace for your kind remembrance. We are all desirous o having our power to do good enlarged.'

'Yes, my lord, all good men like your lordship are. It i a duty to desire so. But have you heard any thing of th archbishop of —— lately?' 'Not very lately, please yo grace.' 'I believe that old man will never die! he wa taken with a fit yesterday, and it was thought he woul expire every moment. But he has got over it, and is abroa to-day as well as he has been for many years.' 'In--d-e-e-d What is the matter, my lord? something seems to ail you A--a—sudden--f-faintness has—come--over me; I—m-u beg—y--our grace-'s--p-ardon, I—am y-our grace-'s m-o h-h-hum-ble servant;' with which words he made a ba shift to crawl out, muttering to himself—'O my money, m money! O this cursed dream; my money, my money!'

Her grace looked earnestly after him for a few minutes as if lost in thought, and then bursting into a loud laughter 'And is it so, my good lord! does the wind sit that way then I can account for your charity. Ha, ha, ha!

'But you are disappointed this time, and I fear will th next too, if you do not *bid* better. Two thousand for fiv thousand a year; is that your conscience? but it will neve do.'

I was now at the summit of human grandeur, the favou rite of the favourite of a mighty monarch. For curiosit tempting me to take a view of my new mistress's heart as she sat at her toilet; I found myself established then without a rival, in the most absolute authority, every pa sion being subservient to my rule; even the love of powe which had, in every other instance, disputed the empir with me, being here my most abject slave, and encouraged for no other reason than solely to promote my interest; th mighty spirit of the immense mass of gold, which my mi tress had accumulated, having taken entire possession o her soul.

CHAP. VI.

use of court-favor. The biter bitten. An easy way in a fine feather for a fool's cap. The insolence of in hindering a house to be built, instead of a hen- and spoiling her grace's dairy. How to make the of a common: a beau lord beaten by a bailiff, for ng the fields in an undress.

:E my late master retired, to meditate on the expo- dreams, and to please himself, with the virtuous on of so signal an act of charity, her grace sat down oilet, where I saw art triumph over the depreda- time, and create a beauty denied by nature.
n this serious work was so far completed that she ttend to other business, one of her most favour'd do- told her, that she had that very morning received from a man who kept a noted beer house and shuffle- for the place of tapster to the lord mayor, which she e her grace's interest would readily obtain. 'Tapster! r'd her grace) what is the value of that place? reach list of employments, with their salaries and perqui- ut of that drawer! let me see! tapster to the lord mayor! e it is! well and pray what does he offer for it? a thou- uineas, please your grace (replied her woman) which think enough for it, considering every thing. Do leed! but I do not. Why, it is rated to me here, as five hundred pounds a year; and is that worth no han a thousand guineas! Does the fellow value his fe, only at two years purchase? Five hundred pounds ! how can that be? the salary is no more than sixty! must be some mistake in your return. The salary! lary signifies nothing; it is the perquisites! the per- es are the thing! do you think any place is valued by lary? the perquisites of this place are very consider- Let me see! why, he buys in all the beer and gin lf, for which he can charge what price he pleases; ien his own account is taken, for the quantity that is Ay, indeed: there must be a mistake in my return

to be sure; but not of the kind you mean. The place is rated too low; for with such opportunities, it must be worth twice the sum; and I shall inquire into that matter before I dispose of the place. A thousand guineas, for such a place! I wonder at the fellow's conscience, to make such an offer! All this is very true; but then there are some circumstances, that must be considered on the other hand too. You know the lord mayor's year is almost ended; and then, who knows whether his successor will continue all the servants, or not. This one, it certainly is most likely he will not; for as he is a known enemy to gambling, and has publicly declared that he will put the laws in execution against all such practices, it cannot be thought, that he will permit a fellow, who has kept a house that has been so notorious for it, and where so many men have been brought to the gallows, and their families to beggary, to hold a place of such profit under him; beside, he has people of his own to provide for, who have served his father and himself in such a manner, as to deserve his confidence and regard, so that every chance (to speak in his own way) is against this man, which is so well known, that no body else would bid for the thing at all; wherefore, if I may presume to speak my opinion, his offer should be immediately accepted. There may be something in what you say; but then, if it was so very precarious a place, do you think some of his customers would not inform him of it? they certainly must know it. Why the very reason of my desiring your grace to close with him directly, is for fear they should tell him, as they undoubtedly would, if they suspected his intention in the least; but he conceals it from them; for the principal motive of his quitting the business he is in, and seeking this place, is because the greatest part of his customers have got deeply into his debt, which he can never expect them to pay, while he continues his business, whereas he thinks if he can get this place, it will be a good excuse for his calling in his money, and then the lord mayor's power will protect him from their resentments. This is the true secret of the matter; for if it was not on this account, he has a much better opportunity of getting money, where he is, than in any place. Well then, be it so! make the most you can of it; and I care not how

ıe fellow is turned out after. What is the matter? o you laugh at? I beg your grace's pardon; an odd ıt just came in my head; but it does not signify. is it? come; I must know it Why, I am almost :d to mention it, though it is but a trifle neither, as ıatters go now Your grace knows that my husband ɔlace under the lord mayor! now it just came into ıd, that when his lordship comes to wait upon the o be knighted, it would be no bad joke, if his majes- ıd be prevailed on, to knight my husband also. Ha! ! And so madam has a mind to be a lady. Why l my heart! there is no great matter in it, to be sure; ee no reason why you should not have that title as a chandler, or shoemaker's wife. Indeed, the can- for knighthood have run so very low of late, that of honour should be ashamed to accept of it. But no concern of mine! I get the money, and where I that, I care not if it was from Jack Ketch: let others that. Well; since you have taken a fancy to stick feather in your cap, tell your good man, when he by his master, at the important ceremony, not to be ty to rise, and I'll take care your ambition shall be d; though I do not know what we must do then. *ıdyship* will never condescend to put on my shoes, away the bed-pan: so that I believe I must look out ther servant. Your grace is pleased to joke; but : very well convinced that I have no ambition, above rvice: and shall ever be proud to perform the mean- ces about you. Indeed, in his affair, I have more to your grace's honour, than to myself. While I wait ʼou, (and I would not give up that to be made a ıs) I am but your servant, let me be called by what will; but then I think it is not proper, that you be waited on by common servants, like any other of your *apparent* rank. As you are the fountain of our, and nobility, you should have nobles to attend well as knights, if I could have my wish. And it s tenderness of your grace's honour that made me so larly affected, at what happened yesterday. Yester- do not understand you! What happened yesterday? race may remember that you were so kind some time

too nimble for them, and made his escape; and now finding his mistake, and the danger into which he had fallen, he went directly to his master, and telling him the story, in the most favourable manner for himself, prevailed upon him to promise to stand by him; particularly as he alleged that the affair had proceeded from his great care of his master's grass, which could never be kept, if he should be let to suffer for defending it.

"In the mean time, the poor lord was in so very bad a taking, that all the physicians and surgeons in town were gathered about him; by whose assistance he was confined to his bed for near a week. As soon as he was permitted to speak and see his friends, he sent directly to the head bailiff, to let him know how his man had used him; but all the satisfaction he could obtain, even when he went and applied in person, was to have the fellow removed to another part of the common; nor could he obtain this, till he declared that he would make his complaint directly to the lord of the manor, if he had not some redress: It is said, he talked of challenging him, but he is one of the grand jury, of the court-leet, and therefore 'cannot be called to an account that way.'"

CHAP. VII.

An odd visitor to a lady. The mystery of stock-jobbing. Charity begins at home. Her grace's kind intentions for honest Aminadab. Another visitor. The worth of honour. The best salve for a broken character.

By this time the mysteries of the toilet were over, and my mistress's face finished for the day, when a person entered to her, whose appearance was far from promising such an intimacy with a lady of her rank.

The most shabby, squalid dress covered a distorted carcass, not much above four feet high, but so gross, that, laid upon his back, he would have cast a shadow nearly as long as when he stood upright. A deep olive complexion, an aquiline nose, and a mouth from ear to ear, fringed

bound with a greasy curled beard, made the beauty of his face correspond with the elegance of his figure.

This extraordinary person approached her *grace*, without introduction or ceremony, and entering immediately upon business, told her, 'that he came to know if she meant to *buy-in* that day, for the report raised in the *alley*, by *their* express from abroad, had given such a stroke to the funds, that they had tumbled to the ground; but would most certainly rise again the next day, as soon as the news, which had arrived that morning, should be known; which could not be kept a secret, as the people wanted something to keep up their spirits, among so many miscarriages, and divert them from making too close inquiries into the conduct of affairs.'

'Why! my honest friend, Aminadab! (replied her grace) I must be directed in these matters by you. If you think there is any thing to be got by *buying-in* to-day, with all my heart: though I must own I cannot conceive why you should *sell out*, the very last week, to *buy-in* this.'

'Ah! my lady, (returned Aminadab,) there is a mystery in all business, and in none greater than ours. The *Bulgarian* king's success last week raised people's spirits so high, that they thought the world was to be all their own, and therefore bought at any price. Now that was the time for a prudent person to *sell*, as I advised your grace; which we had no sooner done, than instantly comes an express, *(of our own)* with an account that the enemy had turned upon him in their retreat, and entirely vanquished the vanquishers.'

"This news quite overthrew the spirits raised by the former, and made every one eager to sell out at any loss, for fear the enemy should *get wings and fly over*, to take all they had. Now as this was but a terror raised by ourselves, we take the advantage of it, and so buy in when others are selling out twenty *per cent.* cheaper than we ourselves sold out last week, when the madness beat the other way; and may perhaps *sell* again the next, when another packet shall set things right, and bring the people back their senses. For the senses of the people of this country are as inconstant as the sea, depending entirely upon the winds that blow them news?

'But is it really possible that any people can be fools?' 'O, please your grace, they are only too rich; have more money than they know what to do with, th all.' 'Then, Aminadab, we will ease them of some of burden. But would it not be better to conceal this for another day; might not that make them fall still lo 'But my lady, the people want the good news.'— 'The people may hang themselves in despair, I care no I get money.' 'The government though.' 'What is government to me? I will get all I can, and then l them to themselves, to sink or swim as they will; it i one to me.' 'That is true; your grace says right. A pe who do not know, or at least, will not follow their own terest, are not worthy any person's care, longer than w he can make something of them. But we must reserve stroke for another time. This news has got into the offi and nothing there is a secret you know. Besides the *p* was too violent to last; it begins to wear off already another day they would recover their senses of themsel I think, therefore, with your grace's approbation, to *bu* all I can to day; without you had rather lay out your mo in the supplies, for the protestants of Germany.' 'With my heart, if you can make as much of it that way as in funds: but not otherwise. I would not lose one shill for any people under heaven!'.

'Your grace has a just notion of the world, and of value of money that governs it. Indeed, I must say, t the terms for these supplies are very unreasonable, consid ing how such things have been done, for some time p It is expected that people should bring in their mon without any premium, or other advantage, than what publicly calculated for, at the granting them. But th economists will find themselves mistaken. The work wiser now-a-days, than to give up advantages which t have once got possession of. As to that affair, therefor should think it better to let it stand a little longer, till necessity becomes more urgent, and then they will be g to come into our terms, if it were not that the poor peo *may be ruined* in the mean time; so that indeed I am a *loss what to advise* your grace to do, in so nice an affair

Why let them be ruined then: it is not my fault; nor is
y business to save them; nor will I part with a shilling
o it. Besides, if they do suffer by the delay, those who
them this supply to prevent their ruin, may give them
ther to repair it.' 'I cannot but admire your grace's
gment in all things. You are above the foolish weakness
nature, and have the noble resolution to see your own fa-
y perish, rather than injure your own interest, to relieve
m. I shall obey your grace in all things. I go now to
Alley, where business will soon begin.' 'Do honest
inadab, and fear not; though I could not procure an es-
lishment for your whole nation, as I would have done, I
ainly will for your family, and that is enough for you.
r son shall be made a *baronet* at least; you have riches
ugh to support the title.'

Your grace is very good; our people are all satisfied of
r kind intentions: but alas, that was a severe disappoint-
t to us, after costing us so much money. The children
he Lord weep over it in their synagogues, and the daugh-
of *Zion* lament it in their songs; but my household shall
ice in thy favour, and the labours of my life prove my
titude for it.'

lonest Aminidab was no sooner gone, than there entered
gent, seemingly of another nature, this dealing in ho-
rs as the others did in money; but the difference between
m was only in appearance, the end of both being ulti-
ely the same.

May it please your grace, said he, advancing with due
erence and ceremony, I come to wait upon you, about
t place in the—: that gentleman will not, indeed cannot
e one shilling more for it.' 'Then let the other have it;
ill not lose five pence, much less five hundred pounds,
him.' 'But, please your grace, you know what grounds
has to expect it on; besides your promise, which cannot
l be broken through, it was so positive.' 'My promise
s only conditional, in my own intention, that he should
e me as much as another, and in no other sense will I
p it. As for his grounds of expectation, I regard them
: let him make the most of them where he can.' 'Just
your grace pleases; I only took the liberty of speaking
own opinion, but always in submission to your's. Not

but I must own I am apprehensive of this gentleman's r
ment, though not immediately for myself, so much
your grace's character, with which he may be provol
make too free upon such an affair.' 'Ay, that is li
your boasted English liberty, to speak disrespectfu
your superiors. But I despise whatever he can say; nc
I give up my own way for fear of his impertinence.'
right: your grace is very right. It were by no me
that you should: but then it is to be considered, wl
this breach of promise may not be attended with in
niences, that may overbalance the advantage, as it
make others afraid to deal with you another time.' '
venture that: none come to me but for their own adva
and while they can find that, they will scarce stay aw
punctilio's. So let me hear no more of this, but clos
the other directly.'

'Will not your grace please to abate of your dema
that place in Ireland? I really fear you rate it too
'No! a shilling! I will not bate a shilling! Surely I
to know the value of things in Ireland by this time!
had sufficient dealing there, to teach me; it has be
privy purse for many years' 'But what I fear is, that i
grace does not fix upon some one directly, the lo
puty may, and that would disappoint you; for this
has ever been immediately in his gift, and it wou
flect a kind of dishonour on him, to give it up.' 'Dish
indeed! I am much concerned for his honour cert
And as for his naming any one to contradict me, I beli
will be cautious how he does that. The example
predecessor will teach him.' 'However, if your grace pl
to prevent any disputes, I will wait on him, and tell hir
you have a friend, whom you design to recommend.' '
all my heart; you may if you will. But as to the pr
will not abate one shilling, as I said before. Do not I
that places in that country are either mere pensions,
out any thing to do, or even necessity of ever going
at all; or where that cannot be dispensed with, fro
nature of the place, that no learning, no abilities are
site. If it was here indeed, where knowledge in a prof
is absolutely necessary to a place in it, there might be
thing in higgling about the price, but for a cow

uple paying for being made a general, or a blockhead a
ge, there can be nothing more unreasonable; and I will
hear another word about it. But what have you done
those titles, which I gave you to dispose of?' 'Really
not know what to say to your grace about them: the
of the people does not seem to incline to honours of late.'
I thought they were always as good as ready money;
cially with those who have more money than sense; and
it easier to buy, than earn honour by merit. An *Irish*
was the constant refuge of those sons of fortune, who
being born in the rank of gentlemen, having forfeited
by their villanies, were desirous of changing their names
honorous titles, to hide their disgrace, as it were, under
heap of honours, which in reality only make them the
exposed to the view, and consequently to the cen-
, of the world But I find, even that imaginary sense
nour is gone out of fashion, and the shadow is in no
e request than the substance, at present. But since
are grown such a drug, even make the most you can
them: sell them to whoever will buy; I shall take no
eptions to persons.'
I shall certainly do the best I can for your grace, though
have been so oddly given away of late, that I verily be-
e people are ashamed of taking them, for fear of being
hed at. Rattles are given to children, but titles to old
to divert them; to some, in reward for not doing the
worst possibly in their power; and to others, for doing
ing at all. But pray, has your grace seen the old colo-
yet? he got his commission yesterday; I wish he may
n your grace fairly.' 'Why? sure you do not imagine
an have the assurance to think of playing me a trick?'
o not positively say so: but his behaviour has been very
terious.'
ast then, a servant let her grace know, that the very co-
l, of whom they were talking, desired leave to wait upon
'I thought so, said she, show him up: I thought he
ld not dare to trifle with *me*!'

CHAP. VIII.

The Colonel puts the old soldier upon her Grace. H and resentment fall upon her agent. Her judicious a tion of the Bishop's charity, with her tender concern friends abroad.

The colonel advanced to her grace with the assur conscious virtue sparkling in his eye, though sharpe a cast of indignation. 'I come, said he, please you to return you my thanks for your favours: I have commission, and had the honour just now, to kiss jesty's hand upon it; and as your recommendati more effectual to procure me this reward than the of a life, which has not been undistinguished in the I thought it my duty to make your grace this ackno ment, and to offer you any service in the power of an heart, and no bad hand, in return.' 'Colonel, (repl grace,) I am glad that it has been in my power to man of your character, and I do not desire any such 'I am much obliged to your grace for your good o (returned he,) which I hope I shall never forfeit. I God, my character will not disgrace your recom tion; nor shall you ever have reason to blush at the n of my name. I have the honour to be your grace' humble servant.'

'But colonel, (said the gentleman, the agent, wh by,) though her grace has no occasion for such a re you offer, having no quarrels to be fought, there is a of another nature, which you should not forget, esp as you promised it too.' 'Why look you sir, repli colonel, as to that matter, it is most certain that I did thing like, promise some such thing, but when I ha the whole affair honestly to her grace, I am sure sh be above demanding it.' 'Sir, said her grace, I do sire to hear any thing more about it! and I must te that you have behaved like an old knave.' 'Say an dier rather, madam, replied he, with some warmth, th is a term I am not used to.' 'A nice distinction tru *well worthy of a man* of honour,' said the agent with

'Have a care sir, guard your expressions; my respect, my obligations to her grace, will make me bear any thing from her, but I must be so free as to tell you, that I have not the same sentiments for you.' 'What, are you going to make a riot in my apartments!' 'Not in the least, madam; my respect for your grace is a sufficient security from that; I would only hint it to that gentleman, that he may not always have the protection of your grace's presence; that is all, madam' 'You are a knavish old ruffian. But I shall take care that you do not come off so' 'As your grace pleases for that. By the laws of my country I cannot lose my commission while I do my duty, nor will my gracious master be influenced to do me wrong, though, in the multiplicity of greater affairs, my services, my hardships could not reach his eye. But as I would not bear the imputation of any crime, much more, so black ones, as dishonesty or ingratitude, you must give me leave to set this affair in a just light to your grace now, especially as I may never have another opportunity of doing myself that justice.'

'Enraged almost to desperation to find that thirty years service, the merits of which were often written in my blood, and stand recorded in these scars, were not sufficient to procure me the regular advances of my rank, without a merit of another nature, I resolved to quit the barren paths, which I had so long pursued in vain, and try those methods which I saw practised with success by others: I therefore applied myself to your grace, who seemed struck with my hardships, and promised me your favour; referring me, for more particular information, to this gentleman, who would have lowered my sense of your goodness, by loading it with terms which were not in my power to fulfil.

'Had your grace mentioned them to me yourself, I should most certainly have owned my inability; but coming from him, I looked upon them as the *finesse* of his own art, which it was not unjustifiable to return with a *feint* of mine, and therefore I gave an equivocal acquiescence with his proposal, for he dares not say I made a particular or positive promise of any thing.

'If I have done wrong in this I am mistaken, and sorry for it, but still it is not within the article of war, that makes an error in judgment criminal, because it was not against an enemy; but by all the rules of war, and that is my profession, and the only one that I have studied, it is allowable to oppose art to art, and try to foil the devil at his own weapons. This is what I have done, and the success of this stratagem, which has effected by a *coup de main* what I had been making regular advances to so long in vain, proves the justness of my plan, and must extort your grace's approbation, when the passion raised by this gentleman's mercenary influence shall cool.'

Saying thus, the veteran marched off in triumph, leaving my mistress and her agent staring at each other in the strongest surprise.

Her grace found utterance first, and having no other object of her rage, turned all its violence upon her agent: 'So then (said she) after all, I find the old ruffian has outwitted you, with a general promise, or no promise at all, it seems, for you did not dare to contradict him. I thought, sir, that I had cautioned you before, against this very thing, and given you positive orders to take nothing but the money. But you shall pay for your neglect; you shall make good the loss to me. As for the old ruffian, I will speak to his general, and have him broke for a cheat. Talk to me of his services! what are his services to me; but I will have him broke; his example shall terrify others from attempting to abuse me so again.'

'I wish it were proper or possible, (replied her agent, as soon as want of breath made her stop,) for your grace to have him punished for his insolence; but such a tongue as his might lay matters too open, if once set-a-going, for you see he is not to be over-awed to any thing. As for his commission, there is no loss in it; for it was ordered for him before I applied; though I made him think it was obtained by your interest, to try what I could bring him to. Your grace may be assured that I would not *have taken any promise*, had it been otherwise; and I

was just going to tell you this, when his coming prevented me.'—'It may be so, (returned she;) but I shall be better satisfied of it, before I give up your making good the loss.'

The agent was relieved from farther persecution for that time, by the entrance of a messenger, who was going to Germany, and called to know if her grace had any commands for her friends there. 'None but my good wishes and prayers for their deliverance, (replied she, with a deep drawn sigh,) which are constantly offered up for them. I am sorry I am not able to send them any relief from myself; but I have nothing in my power, no places, no opportunities of getting any thing; these few pieces, (taking about a dozen guineas from her pocket, where she had thrown the bishop's change of her note) are all, at present, in my possession; give them to my dear mother, with my duty, and tell her I will send her the clothes she wrote for, as soon as possible; and assure the rest of my friends of my constant attention to their interest.'

CHAP. VIII.

Chrysal changes his service, for that of an usual attendant upon the great. The history of the unfortunate glyster-pipe-maker, who was like to be hanged for dissecting his fingers. An humble imitation of high life. Another change brings Chrysal into the possession of a person of an extraordinary character. [illegible] between him and a very noted person. [illegible] that win.

I was by this time so sick of [illegible] very glad of being one of the [illegible] the messenger, as I saw [illegible] a service. He had no sooner [illegible] mands, than he immediately [illegible] by every one [illegible]

despatches, where he was sent on another errand, w
they were getting ready.

This was to apprehend a poor wretch, who sold g
ter-pipes about the streets, but being unable to get bi
in his profession, had fallen upon a scheme, that he
gined might raise him to the notice of the world, in
light of a state-criminal, and get him his hunger wel
tisfied, while he should be an happy prisoner, for o
ces which he imagined could not be attended with
bad consequences.

Big with this project, he had entered into a co
pondence with some person abroad, of equal consequ
with himself, and to him communicated the *secret* i
ligence which he daily picked up at coffee-house
found in the public newspapers, which his *great* fr
was to forward to some *great* person, in the servi
the enemy.

He had long continued this trade unnoticed, a
thought, though all his letters had been opened at
post-office, but the stuff contained in them was tho
below regard; so that he began to fear that his sch
would turn to no account. But now some miscarri
in public affairs alarming the resentment of the pe
and making it evident, that the secrets of the n
were betrayed, this insignificant creature was though
and ordered to be taken into custody.

Though this was the thing which he had always
posed by his undertaking; to keep up the farce, he c
terfeited the strongest terrors, and put on every ap
ance of conscious guilt, so far, that he had like to
over-acted his part, and fallen a sacrifice to the
which he only meant to illude: a just judgment or
depravity of soul, that could descend to so in
scheme, as to trifle with his sacred duty t
to support an anxious, burdensome being.
counterfeited fears not only gave weight t
which were before so very strong ag
de it probable that he was guil
first even suspected of: this j
with the utmost severity,

sacrificing him to the [illegible] called aloud for some victim, [illegible] ful losses

The criminal soon perceived his error, and immediately recanted all he had said; but this was not admitted, as his own confessions had confirmed the charge against him, and he was given up to the laws; to which, on evidence of such strong appearances, though no intelligence could be proved against him, but what he showed the public authority mentioned before for, his life was declared a forfeit.

But the contemptibility of his station and behaviour proved his safety, and mercy was extended to a wretch beneath vengeance, after he had served the turn, and amused the people for his day.

I did not then stay in England to see the event of this affair, but having learned it since my return, I thought it better to conclude the story in this place together, than to interrupt my narrative with it at another time.

It would be doing injustice to my master, to imagine that he had profited so little by his frequent intercourse with persons in genteel life, and particularly, by her grace's late example, as to think it necessary to apply the money she had given him, to any other use than his own: accordingly, when he was setting out, he gave me to his wife, for the support of his family in his absence.

But this spirited lady had a politer way of thinking, than to obey his directions, or deny herself any of the genteel pleasures of life, for the sake of such a mean, domestic duty, as the care of a family. As soon, therefore, as his back was turned, she put on her hat and cardinal, and posted away to one of her most intimate acquaintance, a lady who kept a chandler's shop in the neighbourhood, to advise with her about settling a party at her house for the next evening.

An affair of this importance required deliberation; accordingly, after tea they retired into the bedchamber, the parlour they sat in being open to the shop, so that they were liable to be overheard by every one who

...nere, over a comfortable glass of ...ked upon the company, and settled the ...d fare of the entertainment. This great ...ing despatched, my mistress returned home, ...ing a gentleman who lodged in her house at the ...ense of the state to write cards for her, sent them ...y her husband's assistant to the company, to invite them to play a game of cards, and spend the next evening with her, and then proceeded to put every thing in order for their reception.

Her great anxiety, and the preparation she made, raised my curiosity not a little, to see the vanity and vice of the higher ranks of life mimicked by such a set; but I was disappointed at that time, being paid away to a tavern-keeper next morning, for wine and brandy for the occasion.

My new master was a striking instance of the inconsistency of life, and the hypocrisy of the human heart: he had for many years kept one of the most notorious brothel-taverns in the town: but not content with this public insult to the laws, in defiance of every sense of shame, he at the same time professed himself a reformer of religion; and while the grossest scenes of riot and debauchery were carrying on openly in his house, was chanting hymns in a conventicle, and groaning in spirit for the wickedness of the times, with a face as meagre and mortified as a picture of famine. I see you wonder at such a palpable contradiction, but that proceeds from ignorance of life, every view of which shows instances as gross as this; the gaming devotee, the pensioned patriot, and the drunken priest, being equally offensive to common sense and reason. As for my master, he had as powerful motives for his conduct as the greatest of them all. Poverty made him in his early youth turn pander to such a house as he now kept, when the demure sanctity of his looks screened him so effectually from suspicion, that he was able to make acquaintances in families, and accomplish seductions, which no other of *his* trade dared to attempt. By these means, he soon *acquired a sum of* money, sufficient to set up this house

self; when his character immediately brought him
siness, that in a little time made his fortune; but
success, he was chiefly indebted to a master-stroke
erior genius; for having observed in the mystery
rofession, that there is no private sinner like a
saint, as soon as he thus rose above the drudgery of
is, and from porter became master of a tavern, he
ted himself with a set of reformers, who went
ing up and down the town, at whose meetings he
opportunity of finding out new faces for his best
ers, and making acquaintances with the leaders,
serving his discretion, soon admitted him into their
y, and made his house the scene of their secret
gs, to settle their business, laugh at the follies
ved by, and practise the vices which they preached
t. Such success might be thought to have satis-
avarice, but the habit has taken such hold of him
e cannot desist, and he now does from inclination
as at first the effect of necessity.

ould not have dwelt so long upon his character,
at it serves to explain the ways of the world, and
the folly of an opinion generally received among
hat they can change their course of life whenever
lease; and as soon as their end is answered, and
ave heaped up a fortune, by the iniquity of a pro-
, quit it at once, and live virtuously upon the
gs of vice.

evening after I came into his possession, the high-
of the conventicle called upon him to spend an
spiritual conversation. After examining into his
ss in grace, and the increase of his faith, and as-
e of election, (for such is the power of custom, and
easure of cheating the world, that they practise
t even upon each other,) he told him, that he had
t particular occasion for his most private room this
g, 'for, said he, shaking him by the hand, my
, as I have found by experience, that the only way
the devil is at his own weapons, I have appointed
s, the ballad-singer, whose attack upon me has
such a noise, to meet me here this evening, and

world, his morals or religion were ir
you were born to be an example to th
ing light to guide the steps of the fait

'A truce with this canting now,
the doctor, and let us talk a few word
world. Your proved fidelity and pruc
not scruple to reveal the whole myste
to you, I will let you into the secret o
must know then, that I have for som
the humour of the people begin to w
the fervency of their devotion to cool
could do to keep it up, by preaching, fi
lamentation; by crying up my own pie
derful effects of my spiritual labours;
therefore, to have recourse to some
to prevent their falling off entirely,
I pitched upon this, which has exce
tations; for instead of making my pe
coming to me, it has piqued their pri
resolve to show, that they scorn as muc
as preached, out of their own way. T
the way of the world, which, since we

ny poor way I contribute something towards your
at work; as there could not be so many converts to
ort to you for spiritual comfort, if there were no places
his kind to encourage vice and debauchery. You see,
that I enter into the spirit of your design, and de-
ve your confidence by this return of mine. There are
rets in all professions, and as you have entered into a
gue with your professed enemy, that you may be able
play into each others hands; so I, notwithstanding
probity of my professions, have a private understand-
with all the ladies of pleasure who resort this house,
o in return for their being brought into good compa-
never fail to enhance expense, and countenance every
position of false measures, false charges, and a thou-
d others, by which a prudent man turns the folly of
world to his own advantage. As to this confederacy
ween you and the ballad-singer, I own I never suspect-
the least of it; and indeed, I still am at a loss to
nk how you could bear the personal reflections, espe-
lly, which he has thrown upon you. What was the
fortune of your form to him, that he should call you
ctor Hunchback?' 'Why, that is true enough, answer-
the doctor, in that he exceeded my directions, and
call him to an account for it, is part of the business
this appointment. Every thing else was settled be-
een us. We have hitherto met at our friend Mrs.
mstone's, who first negotiated the affair between us,
d consented to take her share of the ridicule, to ad-
nce the common cause. She will be here to-night too,
that we shall have an agreeable set. I believe I hear
n just come in. I directed him to inquire for number
, do you show him into the private room, and when
coast is clear I'll join you.

CHAP. IX.

Chrysal's master starts at his own apparition. Int between the doctor, and a noted ballad-singer history of a famous ballad All trades alike.

The person my master was sent to meet, had thing so uncommon in his appearance, as instantly my attention. Every passion of the human hea printed in his face so strongly that he could at pl display it in all its force, while his every look an ture turned some vice or folly into ridicule. 'I quire for number one, sir!' said my master, bowin the profoundest respect; 'I do, sir,' answered the returning his bow, assuming his look, and imitat voice, in a manner that would have extorted la from despair, 'inquire for number one.'

Though my master was no stranger to his t which he had often seen him display at the exp others, this personal application of them to threw him into such confusion, that in spite of h practised assurance, a blush broke feebly throu unimpassioned lifeless face, and he had scarce to show him into the room. The ballad-singer that he had him at command, would not pursue vantage any farther at that time, for fear of frigh him away, but putting on the exact countenan mimicking the voice and manners of the doctor, come, my friend and brother in the Lord, said he quire into thy spiritual estate, to give thee ghos vice, and commune with thee for a short space, mutual edification.' The surprise and manner address had such an effect upon my master, t could not refrain bursting into laughter; and imm ly recovered from the confusion, into which the r of himself had thrown him

They were scarce seated, when the doctor e and addressing himself to the stranger, 'I am g see you, sir, said he, taking him by the hand, and

The ballad-singer perceiving that he had touched upon a tender point, thought proper to waive it, as he did not choose to break off so advantageous a connexion. 'As to that, said he, I did but jest, I never interfere with any man's matters; but that's true, I have bad news to tell you, the clerk of the parish sent me word yesterday, that understanding I sung my ballad to a psalm-tune, he let me know, that I must change my note directly, or he would order the beadles to whip me out of the parish, if I ever presumed to sing there again; and to mend the matter, at the same time ordered me to make use of an old black-guard tune which he sent me, the vulgar stupidity of which blunts the edge of the ridicule, which was never turned against the tunes itself, but solely against the prostitution of it; which can never be so effectually attacked, as by repeating the manner exactly, in which it is sung. But where is our friend Brimstone? I expected to have met her here.'

Just as he said this, my master was called out, where he found a venerable matron, supported by two chairmen, who inquiring in a feeble voice for number *one*, he directly showed her in to the company.

CHAP. X.

A venerable Matron completes the company. The curtain lifted up, and several unexpected discoveries made. Momus plays successively upon Doctor Hunchback and Mother Brimstone. After various disasters, the evening is concluded in character.

The matron, whom my master was handing in to his friends, displayed one of those figures, which lose by the most forcible description. Her face, though broken by debauchery and disease, preserved the remains of a most pleasing sweetness and beauty; but her body was bloated by intemperance almost out of every resemblance of the human form. She wore on her head a richly laced

cap, over which half a dozen fine handkerchiefs almost concealed a piece of greasy flannel. Her gown of the richest silk flowed loosely round her, under a velvet cloak, lined with ermine; while her legs and feet swoln out of all shape, and too tender to bear any ligature, were wrapt up in flannels.

My master received this amiable creature from the chairmen, and stooping under as much as he was able to bear of the burden of her body, assisted her to limp into the room. The contrast between her and the shabby skeleton of her supporter was so strikingly ridiculous, that the moment they appeared, Momus burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, and turning to the doctor, (who was not much less affected, though practice had given him such a mastery over the muscles of his face, that they never betrayed the passions of his heart;) 'Behold, said he, the blessed fruit of thy ministry, and rejoice! see how the spirit assisteth the flesh to struggle with the infirmities of nature.' And then, waddling up to her in her own gait, 'dear mother, addressing himself to her, give me your other arm, rest a little part of your weight, an hundred or two, upon me! come, let me help you into that great chair!' 'O! o! o! my poor bones! exclaimed she, how you pull me along, you will tear me to pieces: o! o!' 'Never fear mother, never fear that, answered he; crazy as your carcass is, it will stick a little longer together, your friends are not ready for you yet.' 'Go! go! you're a wicked creature, a profane wretch.' 'Dear doctor! I thought I should never see you more; I had a sad night of it, a most sad one indeed: but the spirit comforted me. O! if it were not for the comforts of the spirit, there would be no bearing the pains of this life; I was purely when you left me; your pious conversation had comforted my heart, and the sober bottle we cracked together raised my spirits so, that I forgot all my pains. But I was not to be so happy long, satan envied me, and threw temptation in my way; this wicked imp, and half a dozen of his roaring companions came in upon me, just as you went out at the back-door.' Well! to be sure, they have a great deal to answer for,

I was just beginning to read the pious exhortation you left me, when in they came, snatched the book out of my hand, and calling for the ladies, insisted on my sitting with them; so, as you know I always loved innocent mirth, I could not refuse: but alas! I paid dearly for it this morning, my poor bones! and then my head! my poor head is quite gone, quite gone! I can bear nothing. O! what a difference there is between spending an evening in edifying conversation over a sober bottle, with a pious friend or two, and these ranting riotous scenes, though they behaved so like gentlemen, and were so good company, that there was no leaving them. But it is all folly, all vanity; I am resolved I will leave it off; I will not follow it much longer; I am resolved, I'll wean myself from this world, and think of nothing but a new life. I hope the baronet won't use poor Betsey ill; I did not like his refusing to taste the ratifia; I should be ruined if any thing ailed her, she is more inquired for than all the ladies in the house. And my lord, he is sweet company; but it is a pity he is so wicked, he was going to burn my book of devout exercises; and then, that profane song of your's, what need he sing that; I wonder what pleasure people can find in profaneness: where there is any enjoyment, it is another thing, but this is being wicked, for wickedness' sake. It is a great pity, for he is a very generous, fine gentleman; he gave Poll ten guineas this morning, he's very fond of Poll, he always has her when Betsey is engaged. O! o! shall I ever get rid of these pains; when shall I be happy in Heaven?'

While she was running on thus, the doctor was busied in writing a letter to himself, as from a family in distress, for whom he intended to solicit a subscription the next day from his congregation; and my master was laying glasses on the table, and drawing the corks out of several bottles, so that Momus alone attended to her, by the significant archness of whose look, it was easy to perceive, that he was laying up a fund for future entertainment, and would not have interrupted her, had she continued her discourse never so long; but the doctor's turning

to the bottle put a stop to her, and introduced a
ral conversation.

'I am sorry my friend, said he, addressing hims
her, to hear you complain so; I left you in a blessed
perature of mind and body last night, but I fear th
intemperance you mentioned must have equally di
ed both. The most pious man knoweth not wha
he uttereth, when he is full of wine; a little is goo
rejoiceth the heart, but too much marreth the u
standing, and letteth loose the secrets of the wise.
for that there, dear doctor, never fear me; sinc
blessed hour of my *call*, I have never disclosed o
eret about the matter; I never mentioned a word
But, doctor, what did you do with the young lady,
you would see home last night? I would not refus
to be sure; but I hope you have not put an more id
tions in her head. She is very young, and likely t
great deal of business, therefore her *call* need not
this great while; it will be time enough some years l
I had a great deal of trouble to bring her to; and i
you have spoiled her, I shall have all the work
over again. Nobody knows the trouble and exp
am at, for the service of the public—nobody know
it was not for me, gentlemen would be forced to u
with common servant-maids, and such low-lived
tures; but I provide gentlewomen for them; lad
birth and education; and yet I am not regarded—n
thanks me. This is very poor encouragement to
the public, very poor indeed. But virtue is its o
ward; that's my comfort. I do the best I can, a
do not receive a proper return, that is not my faul
the world answer for it; I do my part; and so my
is at ease.'

'That you do, said Momus, while she stopp
drink, that you do! your diligence never slackens;
fill your glass. Here's to the reformation of many
work that we all labour in alike.' 'By your leave
sir, interrupted the doctor, with a look and tone
fended importance, not all alike I presume. I h
you will allow, that there is some difference be

your profession and mine, at least.' 'So then, answered Momus, you are returning to the old point; I thought I had said enough to you on that head before. Difference, ay! that there is indeed; but perhaps you are not sensible, in whose favour that difference is. I sing a song, that makes people laugh, and put vice and folly out of countenance, by showing them in a ridiculous light, and this only for a trifling pittance of that money which they devote to mere pleasure; but you by drawing horrors that never existed out of your own imagination, and preaching up doctrines impossible to practise, frighten your poor deluded followers out of every enjoyment of their lives, and pillage them of the money that should support their families and pay their debts, under a pretence of imaginary charities; this is the difference between us.' 'Good lack! good lack! interrupted the sage matron, how can people be such fools, as to fall out thus about nothing. What signifies it, where the difference lies, so you can both do your business? It is just the same thing, as if my landlord here, and I, should enter into a dispute about the reputation of our houses. I thought I had made you both promise never to mention this matter any more. Come, doctor, here is prosperity to all our business, without any such foolish distinctions.'

The judgment of this mediation was too plain, to admit of any dispute. The competitors filled their glasses, and shaking hands very cordially, drank their friend's toast. 'Well now there is some pleasure in this, continued she; things are like to go on well, when all parties agree; but when some parties fall out—— you know the rest of the saying ——— But, my friend Momus, I have news for you; that story of the young lady, that you put in your ballad, has answered just as I said. The world thought it would blow me up; but I knew better; I never had a greater run of company in my life, than to inquire into that affair; and they all of the right sort, your secret, grave, old, rich culls, just fit to do business with. At first I always deny it with the strongest oaths and imprecations, and rail at you for inventing such a

scandalous story; but afterwards, as if I am put off my guard, by the liquor, I seem to place a confidence in their professions of secrecy and friendship, and with many tears, own the whole; that is so far as to my having the lady in my power; and then the consequence is that they all entreat me to let them see her, that is singly, for such chaps always come alone; when, such is the pleasure in debauching virtue, that beside making me an handsome present for my kindness, they leave no temptation untried, to prevail upon the lady, whom they generally take to themselves upon a genteel settlement; by which means, I have got a pretty sum, and have besides had an opportunity of providing for near a dozen of my women, who are too well known upon the town to do any thing in the public way; for this kind of customers have too great a regard for their characters, ever to mix in company that might undeceive them. So you see, doctor, that I do not forget your instructions of doing all the good in my power; and sure it is no small matter to rescue so many poor women, who were no longer capable of getting a genteel livelihood for themselves, from want and misery, and getting them a comfortable settlement for life, so that they have nothing to do now, but attend to you, and make their peace with heaven. Come, here's my service to you, my friend Momus; and if you can think of any other story of me, that can serve your turn, and get off another ballad, never spare me; I'll forgive you.' 'And so will I too, added the doctor, though he should call me a worse name than Hunchback; let them laugh who win. While our railing at each other in public, answers our own ends, we were fools to drop it; as to the deceit in it, it is a virtue; for sure it is better to live thus in friendship and charity with all mankind, than to be the real enemies we seem; and so, sir, here's my hearty service to you. And let us pursue our works in concert without any more of these broils. So let us drink about for an hour or two; for I must leave you early, being obliged to write an exhortation for the old duchess, which I must carry her early in the morning, when she

designs to visit her cousin the colonel, who is under sentence of death in Newgate, for murder; not that I think either that, or her preaching, will have any effect upon him; but she will try; and I do not care to disoblige her, as she is not only a good subscriber upon all occasions, but also a credit to our conventicle, which would never have risen into such esteem with the people, if some persons of quality had not brought it into fashion.' 'Why ay! to be sure there is a great deal in that, added the matron; fashion is a powerful thing. If it was not for that, I could never do the business I do. But since the nobility have made it the fashion to marry their mistresses, there is no great difficulty in bringing a private gentleman's daughter into our way of life, as it gives her the only chance she can possibly have, of making her fortune and becoming a lady; for as to the example of those few who married ladies of virtue for mere love, it was too old fashioned and romantic to have any influence. But that's true, doctor, I forgot to mention something to you last night, that has given me great concern. How could you be so indiscreet as to accompany that highwayman to Tyburn the other day? And then to take his hand, and kiss it, before the people. Fy! it turns my stomach to think of it. I do not know how you can expect any lady will ever let you kiss her lips after such a filthy action. Besides, it is a scandal to all your congregation, that you should appear so familiar with such low lived creatures, and seems a kind of an encouragement to their crimes. If you had heard what remarks two or three ladies, who called at my house yesterday evening, made upon it, I am sure you would never do it again.' 'Go to, woman! go to! answered the doctor, with a contemptuous look, take the beam out of thine own eye, before you find fault with the mote in your neighbour's. What highwayman's crimes are equal to your's. The greatest danger of scandal that I ever ran, has been in condescending to keep company with you. In that indeed I may be said, with too great an appearance of truth, to encourage the basest crimes.'

The matron, who with all her prudence, warm temper, could not brook such an insu even from her spiritual guide, but catching up in the madness of her rage, which had depri the power of utterance, she flung it at his hea her strength, and with such a lucky aim, tha him to the ground. 'Woman!' sputtered sh as her passion permitted her to articulate 'Woman! call your women about you! I s words, you canting, hypocritical, vicious wr under the appearance of sanctity and religion, credulous fools that mind you: you condesce me company! you! a creature who would n been taken notice of had it not been for me. point you out the persons proper for you to w Was it not I that introduced you to those ve of quality, that now makes you give yourself Were they not most of them my acquaintances indebted to me for the rank they now enjoy? you know yourself, you scoundrel, I will! I'll e to the world, and then see who will go to yo ticle, or subscribe to your sham charities. I'll know how to treat your superiors for the futu

While the enraged matron thus vented Momus and my master raised the doctor ground, in a pickle not to be described. The been thrown with such strength, that had not been of a comfortable thickness, his labours w been at an end; however, it had made such his temple, that he was in a moment in a gore The sight of this terrified them all. The matr or pretended to faint, away; my master ran to kin to wipe off the blood, while Momus supp doctor in his chair; but the first sight of the w vincing him that it was not dangerous, he re improve the accident to that diversion, whicl great pursuit of his life.

Good heaven! said he in a low voice, as if s himself, and with all the appearance of distre will become of us all? we shall all be ruined, t

fortunate affair, even if we escape the death, which inevitably awaits the wretched murderess.' 'O sir,' said the doctor, alarmed almost to despair, 'what do you think? Am I a dead man? Speak, I conjure you to give me some hopes?' 'Alas, my friend, I wish I could; but I must not flatter a man in your condition; if you have any concerns in this life to settle, delay not a moment. This horrid fracture in your skull threatens immediate death. Heavens! stooping and pretending to look earnestly, how his brain works!' 'O what shall I do! exclaimed the terrified wretch, I cannot die! I am not fit to die! O, that I had followed some honest trade, and never taken to this of preaching; I might then have earned honest bread, as my forefathers did, and escaped this miserable death, and the more horrid fate that awaits me! What shall I do? what will become of me? how can I even pray to that God, whom I have so often provoked by my hypocrisy and crimes?'

My master by this time had wiped the wound, and seeing that though it bled so violently, from the number of little vessels that are in that part, there was no fracture of the skull, and therefore no danger in it, 'Be comforted, sir, said he, you have time enough to prepare yourself for death; I'll ensure you from any danger this time.' 'How my dearest, best friend!' said the doctor, catching his hand, and kissing it in ecstacy, 'Is my life safe; is not the wound mortal?' 'Mortal! no, nor even dangerous, if the surgeons do not make it so. Give me leave to put a plaster to it, which I always have in readiness in the house, in case of accidents, as gentlemen often quarrel for their women in their liquor, and I'll engage that it shall give you no farther trouble. Many a guinea have I got by it, for when any such thing happens, I immediately slip on a full trim'd suit, a big wig and a sword, which a surgeon once pawned to me for a debt of two guineas, and up I go, do the job, take my fee, and come away as good a surgeon as the best; never fear, sir, I'll ensure you from this scratch.'

The consolation which this news gave the doctor, is not to be expressed. He hugged and kissed his dear

friend, till he made him in as bloody a cond
self, and in the joy of his heart even forgave
his fears, who had all this time counterfeit
But Momus, who saw his sport with the doc
short, soon brought her to herself; for takir
brandy as if to hold to her nose, in the afl
wardness of his hurry and confusion he s
over her face, and then taking a bit of burnt
what that would do, he designedly neglect
it out, and so holding it to her nose, set th
had spilled upon her face on fire. This inst
her from her swoon; she shrieked out, wh
same affected confusion, flung the bason of bl
in which the doctor's wound had been wa
her face. This indeed quenched the flame,
put her in a condition as dirty and disagree
of my master or the doctor; the consequen
was, that the doctor could not refrain from
a laughing. 'Well my friend, said he, tak
the hand, it is but just, that you should sha
fects of your own rashness. But let there be
it. We have both been in fault perhaps; a
only be more cautious for the future. What
fered was done by design, and had like to
attended with dreadful consequences; you
cidental and trifling.'

While the doctor was thus piously mal
my master was cleaning himself and settin
to rights. Momus assisted the matron to c
dozen napkins down her bosom, to dry th
had bathed her with, which he perform
well-acted an anxiety and care, that even s
ceived, and attributed all that had happene
his confusion; and being glad to get so
affair that might have ended so much wors
plied with the doctor's advances to a gen
ciliation, and so all things were restored to t
harmony. As to the doctor's wounds, by a
sence of mind, he found a way to make an ad
it, by telling his congregation next day, that
ceived it from some of Momus's gang, who ha

ed to assassinate him in revenge of the contempt into which he had brought their master.

Matters being thus happily settled, the rest of the night was devoted to mirth, and concluded with a song, in character, by each of the company, by which Momus's was the most humourous, my master's the grossest, the milkman's the loosest, and the doctor's the most daringly profane, perhaps to obliterate the remembrance of his late religious qualms. After this the company broke up, when the doctor having occasion for some money early in the morning, borrowed a couple of pieces from my master, among which I was, who lent them very unwillingly, and then retired to bed to his bar-maid; for he had too genteel notions of life to marry.

CHAP. XI.

The doctor pays a visit to a useful friend. The mystery of controversy. He waits upon her Grace with a pious exhortation for her friend. Chrysal enters into the service of her Grace. Her disappointment, in her visit to the prison. Her Grace's character.

Though it was late when the company broke up, my new master, who never neglected business for pleasure, did not forget the exhortation, which he was to carry to her grace the next morning; not that he was at the trouble of composing it himself: his time was too precious to be employed so; the more important cares of his flock, which he could not intrust to any other; as visiting his great proselytes, receiving and distributing charity, and his incessant exercise of all the sacerdotal functions, scarce allowed him time for the necessary refreshments of nature, and would have been deemed an intolerable burden, had they been enjoyed by the most express revelation of the divine will, though ambition, avarice, and the pleasure of deceit, made him undertake them voluntarily; but still to secure himself every de-

gree of religious merit, he kept a most laborio
a degraded clergyman, in constant employm
works he passed upon the public for his own
did not immediately direct them against him

To this learned person, therefore, he went
present occasion, and having him called fro
cellar, where he was holding forth, on religio
tics, to a company of chairmen, he told him hi
and desired him to set about it directly. '
sir, (said the author) this is a very unseaso
to set me upon such a work. From five thi
till eleven at night, have I laboured incess
now when I have just stepped out, to take a l
sary refreshment'——'Refreshment! answer
ter, tell me not of refreshment, or any thing el
do my business, or say you will not. I can
to undertake it, and gladly too, for less than
'That is impossible, replied the author, if the
by it. I am sure what you give me scarce
from starving.' 'Starving,' returned my
it appears indeed; when you this moment
indulging in riot and luxury, and smell so
spirituous liquors, that it is offensive to
stand near you. I wonder you are not ash
guilty of such intemperance; it ill become
morality and religion.' 'Sir, sir, interrupted
provoked beyond his patience; have some
truth and reason in what you say; and lool
before you accuse me of intemperance. I la
whole day, without any other refreshment or
than a mouthful of bread and cheese, and a
small beer; and now have had only a quart
in a pint of warm porter, to wash down half
sausages, and you call this intemperance.
judge by appearances, you have not spent
ing on such fare.' 'How I have spent my e
turned my master, who, in spite of himself, f
tice of the reproach, is nothing to the purp
answerable for what I do; but this manner
signifies nothing; I must have this exhortati

in the morning: it will not take you up much time; you are sufficiently practised in the style: the matter is of little consequence: if you choose to drink a glass of wine, here is half a crown, which I make you a present of. I would by no means have you stinted of any thing that is proper.' 'Sir' (answered the author,) 'I am much obliged to you! I will take care that it shall be ready at the time. You are sensible that I never think much of any labour to serve you. I have finished all the pamphlets you ordered, about the ballad-singer's affair; here they are: This is a letter from you to him that lays him flat; I have quoted half the fathers of the church against him; these two are letters to you upon the subject, one as from a great lord, the other from a reverend divine, setting forth the great benefits of your ministry, and exposing the profaneness and immorality of his ballad. This here is a silly vindication of his ballad in a letter to the author, from one of his ranting companions; and this last is an address to the public against all those irreligious and profane amusements of ballads, balls, routs, &c. This is a master-piece; you see it is as from myself, if you do not choose to own it, though I do not know but it may have more weight with your enemies, if it appears as from another. So you see I have worked hard to-day; and now I believe we have done with Mr. Momus, and his ballad.' 'Why ay, pretty well I believe, said my master; but hold, I have a thought just come into my head: You must know that the parson of the parish has sent for that reprobate, that Momus, and ordered him to alter the tune of his ballad, as it happened to have several of the same notes with the psalm tunes. Now as this is known, what do you think of writing a letter to me, as from the parson, setting forth what he has done, and insinuating that it was by the direction of the squire? this will clinch the affair; after such an authority no one will dare to say a word in its behalf, beside it will have a good look to be taken notice of by such people.' 'That it true, (answered the author) it will so, and the parson's notice shall not be thrown away; I'll do it to-

morrow morning, as soon as I send you the exhort
My master then wished him a good night, and le
to return to his company, while he himself we
rectly home to prepare for the duties of the next

He had scarce slept off his debauch, when h
called to chant his matin song; after which he d
fail to display the wound in his temple, the occa
which he promised to unfold to his congregation
evening. This he did to raise a curiosity that s
gather his whole flock, to hear so extraordinary
fair, as he designed to propose a subscription,
their passions should be warmed by such an hor
tempt upon their pastor.

By the time he had finished this first work of th
the exhortation was brought him from the author
which he went directly to her grace. He foun
(unfashionably early as it was for a person of her
to be even up) dressed and waiting for him: '
your grace (said he) here is the exhortation your
desired of me; and I pray heaven it may prove
cessful; I am afraid I have made your grace wai
I came the moment I had finished the first duties
morning. If your grace pleases, I will do myse
honour to accompany your grace: perhaps my pe
exhortation and prayer may have more effect
ministry has often been blessed with astoni
success.' 'I am sensible of that Doctor, (answere
grace;) but this unhappy man is of such a strang
per, that I apprehend he might be guilty of son
of rashness that might be dangerous to your pers
you were to go to him without his consent; and t
am much afraid I shall hardly obtain. No longe
than yesterday, near as the dreadful hour of his e
tion approaches, did I find him engaged at cards
his gaoler, and when I expostulated with him o
danger of trifling away his few remaining momen
so idle a manner, (for I was apprehensive of exa
ating him if I spoke with great severity) he only
ed, and answered me with a passage out of some
'Yes, please your grace,' (replied my master wi

lifted eye, and deep-fetched groan) cards and plays are the bane of half the world, religion is quite neglected for them. The great work of reformation will never be completed, till they are utterly abolished. As your grace does not think it meet that I should visit this unfortunate gentleman in person, I am obedient to your grace's pleasure; however, I will offer up my prayers for him, and my spirit shall assist your grace's pious endeavours; not that I fear what man can do unto me: the angel of the lord watcheth over me, or the stroke that made this wound, had given me rest from my labours.'

He then displayed the mark of mother Brimstone's rage, and told her grace so moving and circumstantial a story of his having been waylaid and attacked by some of Momus's riotous companions, that she implicitly believed him, and sympathized in his sufferings. He then gave her the *exhortation* which she was to deliver to her unfortunate cousin, and seeing her uneasy at being obliged to wait till the bank should be open to get money to distribute among the poor wretches in the prison, he accommodated her grace with change for a twenty pound note, having, as he told her grace, just so much about him, which he was carrying to relieve a poor industrious family, in great distress.

It was a great pleasure to me that I changed my service upon this occasion, as I was heartily sick of my master; though from a view I took of his heart, I saw that I had not been witness to half the mystery of his iniquity.

My new mistress went directly to the prison, to her cousin, where she had a sufficient opportunity for the exertion of her charity, among his unhappy fellow-prisoners, while she waited for his rising, which was not till very late, as he had sat up the whole night before, at his beloved diversion of card-playing. When at length she got admittance to him, her reception was far from being worthy of the trouble she had taken, and the piety of her intentions. He asked her if she had procured him a pardon, and when she answered in the ne-

, and assured him that all such hopes were vain,
len told her, that he would dispense with the con-
nce of her visit, and the repetition of any mercy
n a manner forced her away, scarce permitting her
ention the motive of her coming, or to enforce the
rtation of my late master, which she with difficulty
uaded him to take, tho' from the manner of his re-
ing it, there was little probability of his ever taking
trouble to read it.

ly mistress, for I had the good fortune to remain in
possession, was so shocked at this insensibility, that
e went directly home, and sought relief from the solid
mforts of religion, pouring out her heart, in unfeigned
ayer, for the conversion of him, and every other object
f the divine displeasure; for tho' a misguided fervency
f devotion had made her, in some measure, a dupe to
the hypocritical zeal of my late master, nothing could
lead her from the purest paths of true piety and virtue;
nor did she suffer the extravagance of his pretended
enthusiasm so far to blind her better judgment, as to
make her avoid the entertainments frequented by per-
sons of her sex and rank.

CHAP. XII.

History of a lady of fashion. Description of a Chrysal changes his service for that of a lady of enterprise. A bold stroke for a husband.

She, accordingly, went that afternoon to the house of a lady of quality, where a great concourse of the company usually assembled on set invitations to spend the evening, at the favourite amusement of cards. The lady of the house was one of those children of fortune who rise by the means that ruin thousands. In her youth she had sacrificed her virtue to vanity, yielded to the loose desires of the nobleman she now married to, over whom her humble obli-

nd particularly her complaisant blindness to his amours, gained her such an ascendancy, that in a uncommon fondness he made her his wife. But ethod he took to secure himself the ease and con- ces he enjoyed with her, directly overturned for her humility and complaisance were all d; and the necessity of counterfeiting them being removed, she immediately assumed all the impor- of her new character, and exerted the usual pre- res of it, in as high a manner, as if she had never in a meaner rank. The infatuated husband soon s error; but it was too late to remedy it; he ore is forced to compound with her for the indul- he desires, by submitting to let her gratify her n for vain pomp and expensive ceremony, under rade of which she strives to hide her obscure ori- as she attempts to obliterate the remembrance fall from virtue, by a most rigid profession of re-

Thus, her routs are the most splendid, and lt of access, of any in the town, no person be ing l but those of the first rank, nor any, who are not l, being admitted, be their rank what it will; and ofesses herself a strict follower of my late mas- his most extravagant opinions, where they do not liately interfere with her own vanity.

impossible to convey any notion to you, of such e as this, to which my mistress carried me, it is erent from that sphere in which you have acted. se you see several hundred people of both sexes, every age, dressed in all the profusion and ele- of expense, and wearing dissipation and happi- their looks, assembled together, to spend the g in mutual entertainment. This is the face of cture; but turn the reverse, and you shall behold f people, who have sacrificed the real interest, e peace of their minds, to their gratification of and such like pleasures, and who come purely y upon each other: accordingly the whole is one ued scene of sharping, mutual distrust, envy, r, and malevolence; the very few, who like my mis-

tress come there for mere amusement, and are untainted with such vices, being forced to submit in seeming acquiescence, to the torrent they are not able to stem.

In the course of the evening, it was my fortune often to change my service; but as the stay I made with my momentary possessors was so very short, I shall waive giving any account of them, especially as the two most remarkable of the set, and under whom all the rest who launch out of the common road of life are in a great measure characterized, have been sufficiently described, on a former occasion, though the histories I read in many of their hearts would afford much entertainment; and hasten to the lady, in whose possession I left the company.

My new mistress was the young widow of a person of great distinction, who in the decline of life had overlooked the disparity of age and rank, and married her solely to gratify his passion for her beauty. During the few years he lived, his care and prudence kept her indiscretion within bounds, but as soon as that guard was removed, she plunged into all the fashionable follies of the times, with a keenness that courted ruin.

But though she eagerly followed every pursuit that bore the name of pleasure, vanity was the ruling passion of her heart. The rank into which her husband had lifted her, placed her upon a level, in point of society, with the best of company, and the fortune he left her was sufficient to support that rank. But still, as there were many degrees above her, her heart pined for precedency, and she could not enjoy the honours she had, while she was obliged to give place to so many.

She had formed a variety of schemes to obtain this desired object, but still without success. At length, the very night I came into her possession, an accident suggested one to her, which she immediately put in execution, with the most sanguine hopes. There had been a nobleman of the first rank in the company, the weakness of whose reason had obliged his friends to put him under the government of a person, to whose

fidelity they thought they could entrust so important a charge. As private misfortunes are always an agreeable topic for public conversation, an elderly lady, who was acquainted with this nobleman's family, entertained the company with several melancholy instances of his weakness. My mistress regarded this only as it was meant, as common chat, till some time after, the nobleman happening to fix his eye with some earnestness upon her, a sudden thought darted into her mind, that if she could any way bring about a marriage with him, all her dear views of ambition would be gratified at once.

The moment this thought took possession of her head, drove out every other. She lost deal! She revoked! he missed reckoning her honours! In short she was absent, that she was obliged to pretend a violent headach, and leave the company. As soon as she got home, she went to bed, where she spent the night in forming numberless projects, for accomplishing her design; but still, the account which the old lady had given of the vigilance of the person to whose care the nobleman was entrusted, disconcerted them all. At length, she resolved to attempt corrupting his fidelity, if she could not expect to elude his vigilance. She had often heard that the greatest honesty was not proof against a proper price, and her knowledge of her own heart did not contradict that opinion. However, not to be too rash, nor betray her design, before she had some prospect of success, she resolved to sound the person, before she applied directly to him.

Accordingly, as soon as she got up, she wrote him an anonymous letter, letting him know, that a person had a certain affair to propose to him, for his concurrence, in which he should receive immediately a thousand guineas, and an annuity of five hundred pounds a year, beside several other considerable advantages; and that what he was desired to do could be effected without any possible loss or danger to himself. This letter she sent by the penny-post, and desired the answer might be returned in the same manner, under a

discover the whole of it, for the honest rev
ishing a base attempt to seduce him into
Accordingly he answered the letter direc
terms as he imagined would tempt the w
more explicit, expressing his readiness to e
proposal, that should be so advantageou
should be satisfied, that the person who m
able to perform it, and worthy of his confic

This bait took as he desired. My mist
eager imagination was too full of the desi
to let her use any caution, thought her wor
immediately wrote him another letter, to
signed her name, and in it explained her wh
of marrying the nobleman, by his assistance
her former offer, by a promise of continui
the agency of the estate, or rather indeed o
with him, and desiring to meet him that eve
at her house, or any other place he pleased
upon proper means for bringing it into imm
cution.

This gentleman was not a moment at a
act on such an occasion: he immediately w
the nobleman, who was part

ould meet her, at eight that evening, at a certain
n, where she should inquire for him, by the name
r. Trueman. Such a prospect of immediate suc-
made her blind to every appearance of deceit or
er, and accordingly she prepared to attend the ap-
ment, with the most sanguine expectation.
t his lordship had prepared a reception for her
s she never suspected. A little before the time,
ent to the tavern, with the gentleman, and fixing
a room in which there was a closet, large enough
im and another nobleman, whom he took with
left word that if any lady should inquire for Mr.
man, she should be told that he was above alone,
he gentleman called down to her. As they judg-
er impatience brought her rather before the time,
her imagined confederate showing her up into
oom, and placing her so that every word she
might be heard in the closet, he entered into a
rsation with her on the subject of their meeting,
ich he led her to repeat her whole proposal, and
arting difficulties, to enforce it, with every iniqui-
argument in her power.
soon as his lordship thought she had said enough,
sued from his concealment, and looking her full in
ace, calmly thanked her for the care she was ta-
to preserve the noble family of his relation, which
had whimsically given as one of the reasons of
esiring this marriage. It is impossible to describe
ituation at the sight of this nobleman, whom she
knew, as well as his interest in defeating her de-
Astonishment, shame, and confusion struck her
nless and dumb. She just was able to turn her
o her betrayer, and then fell in a swoon upon the
Such distress naturally softened the resentment
e generous nobleman, to whom she had designed
an injury: he assisted to raise her from the
nd, and having with difficulty brought her to her-
instead of aggravating her distress by reproaches,
y advised her to desist from such unjustifiable
oes, and promised her that he would take no no-

[redacted], that he imagined it must
to her to stay there any longer, order
handed her to it himself, with the utmo
respect.

Her situation, when she got home, wa
The assurance of her late hopes doubl
of her disappointment, and the fear o
the thought of her guilt intolerable.
own folly, the perfidy of her betraye
ways of faithless man; and in the agon
resolved to leave this detested town next
bury herself for ever from the world, i
seat.

This resolution she held till next morn
actually set out for the country; but I h
believe it did not hold very long, as I ha
seen her since, in all public places, as g
cerned as ever. As for me, I was given
man to pay the farrier, who took care c
but he thought it more necessary to give
of a debt of his own, to a man who kep
who gave me to an attorney, to [redacted]

CHAP. XIII.

Thrysal, by a natural progression, comes into the possession of a knight of the industry, who brings him to a horse-race, where he has an opportunity of seeing a noble jockey practise part of the mysterious science of the turf, with other common occurrences.

In the three or four last changes of my service there was nothing remarkable. The progression was natural, and the events common: but I must own I was a good deal surprised at several occurrences in my present station, which were, in the proper course of things, so strange and unaccountable, that the most whimsical devil could never have thought of them, without information.

The gentleman who had acquired me so easily on the road, and brought me to the meeting, was a native of a neighbouring nation, who, on the credit of his skill in the mysterious science of chance, supported by a good stock of assurance and personal courage, had come over to make his fortune, in which design he had really so far succeeded, that he had lived, for several years, in the highest life, maintained the appearance of the estate he talked of in his own country, by the sole force of his genius, the fertility of which was not confined to one resource; but when fortune frowned upon his labours at play, was always ready to redress the effects of her malice, by the method in which I came into his possession.

The roads had been bad that morning, which kept him a little later than usual, so that the company were at the post when he joined them. By the noise and appearance as we rode up to them, I took them for a crowd of their own servants; their dress being exactly the undress uniform of that party-coloured tribe; and every voice being exerted with the same vehemence, and in the like style of oaths and imprecations,

with which those gentry receive them, at the door of play-house or palace, so that I scarce knew how to b lieve my senses, when I recognized the faces of se ral persons of the most elevated station, and par larly, most of those among whom I had spent the ev ing I described to you at the *club*, on my first com to this part of the world.

As soon as the bets were made, and the noise be to subside a little, my master pressed through the of pick-pockets, bubbles, lords, and jockies, came up to the post, just as they were preparin start, when calling to one of the grooms, 'Well, lord,' (said he); 'Well, Jack, (replied the other) w have you been all day?' This was all the disco they had time for, the horses going off that mom but on the strength of this, my master backed his ship deeply.

It is impossible to describe to you, who have n seen any thing of the kind, a scene of such confu as the field was during the running, the whole high and low, riding headlong from place to place, driving against each other, without any respect to or regard to safety, and roaring out their bets, shouting for joy at every vicissitude in the running, length the heat was ended, but so contrary to my ter's expectation, that he lost, to a noble duke, was in the secret, not only all the fruits of his morn campaign, but a large sum besides, more than ho able to pay him.

This was a severe stroke. He rode directly up t post, and addressing the same groom, just as he out of the scales; ''S blood, my lord, (said he) could you sting me so. I am quite broke up; his has touched me for 500, and the devil of the thi that I have been so torn down by a bad run of late, I am quite out of cash, and have not a shilling to him.'—'How could this be, (replied the groom) not give you the word? but you are such a careless of a bitch.'—'The word with a vengeance, (answ

my master) you returned my *well*, but I have found it very ill.' 'Ay, I guessed it was so, added the groom, you were ignorant that we were *smoaked*, and found it necessary to change the *lay*. Where the devil were you all this morning? taking a ride I suppose; you will never leave off, till these rides bring you to a ride in a cart to Tyburn: but keep out of his grace's way till the horses start, and we will *bring you home*, I will engage. He thinks he has all the secret, but he is mistaken this bout, and shall pay for his entrance before we admit him to be *one of us*.' This discourse passed as they were walking together to a booth, where the groom was to *rub*, and *settle* the next heat.

You are surprised at this familiarity between my master and the groom. When he first addressed him by the title of *my lord*, I own I thought it no more than a *sant*, which in the freedom of this intercourse, where lords and lackies are upon a level, is common: but what was my astonishment at a nearer view, to see that he really was the thing he was called, and that a laudable ambition of excelling in even the meanest art, had induced him, and many others of his rank, who were riding against him, to take the place of their servants, in this intriguing and dangerous employment; ennobling by this condescension the most abject and vile offices, with the honours earned by the merit and virtues of their ancestors. Strange ambition, at a time when the interest and glory of their country called for their assistance.

As soon as the noble groom and my master were alone, 'Now Jack, what think you of my little *stum-orse*?' says his lordship. You must know, that I have *measured the* [illegible] of them all in this heat, and find that I *have the heels*

my cap is too wide, and borrow your's to
then, when I alight at the *scales*, after the l
I will put off your's, as if to wipe my face,
to you to hold, who can return me this to w
as I wear the same trusses, stuffed with ha
in which I carried the weight last heat, they
suspect us. Ha, Jack, what say you to this
this among all your Hibernian tricks if y
your way double with his grace, and *lay* a
I'll *go* with you; but be sure to meet me at
fore, and at the scales after the heat, and
the business, by being in too great a hurry.'

I see you wonder how his lordship shoul
confidence in my master, as he seemed to k
well; but the truth was, my master's charac
rage was so well established, that it bore h
things every day of his life, unconvicted at
unsuspected, for which a more timorous vi
have been pilloried; and this made the othe
the safest person to entrust with the execut
a scheme, as no one would dare to attempt ex
cap, or preventing his reaching it to his lord
finesse succeeded, his lordship *beat every*
and my master not only *cleared* with his gra
won considerable for himself, and his confede
Things were carried on in the same genteel
the remainder of the meeting, at which there
concourse of the best company, the weather
delicate, the turf in choice order, and the
fine, and so fair that *the knowing ones were a*
and to make the pleasure complete, though
was so great, there was no unlucky accident
except to two of the noble grooms, one of
borne down in the *crossing*, by the superior
a servant, who rode against him, and *slipped* hi
and the other broke his neck, by his horse
the running.

It was on a sporting bet, on one of the
that I was lost that evening to the noblema
in whose possession I happened to remain to

the meeting. The next morning after my new master's return to London, he went to pay his court to the heir of the crown, who was then at one of his country seats.

CHAP. XIV.

Chrysal's master pays his court to a great person, who seems not much to relish his humour, and expresses some unfashionable sentiments concerning polite pleasures. In the course of a regular circulation, Chrysal comes into the possession of a minister of state, who refuses a friendly offer for very odd reasons. His strange notion of some affairs

Some public occasion had brought a concourse more than usual in those retirements, to pay their duty to the prince that morning. As my master was one of the last who came, as soon as his devoirs were ended, some of the company accidentally asked him, what had kept him so late; on which, with an easy air of pleasantry, he answered aloud, that 'he had been detained by a very whimsical affair: a certain nobleman, said he, went into company last night, so *immensely* drunk, that having set in to play, and lost five thousand pounds, he quite forgot it this morning, and refused to pay the money, till some person of honour, who was unconcerned in the matter, should vouch his having lost it fairly, on which it was referred to me, and sorry I am, that I was qualified to give it against him.' 'How, my lord, by being a person of honour?' says the gentleman he spoke to. 'No, replied my master with a significant smile, not so neither, but by being unconcerned in winning it.' And then turning short to another, 'But have you heard the news, my lord? said he; Mr. —— caught his wife yesterday taking a serious walk in Kensington garden, with the gentleman whom we all know to be forbad her keeping company with some time ago.' A smile of general approbation encouraged him so much, that he concluded

son who is appointed to put the [redacted] a
cution, than for any one to boast of a breach
in his presence. For my part, if I am ever
Providence to that station, it is my invariabl
tion, that no man, how exalted soever in rank,
in open violation of any law, human or divine,
hold employment under me, or receive counten
me.'

This rebuke damped my master's spirits, a
a reverential awe into all present. He hung
head, and in a few moments withdrew, quite
But he soon recovered, and to silence the jests o
panions, and show that he was not to be browb
his own way, he made one with them to spend
ing at a brothel tavern, where he gave me t
who gave me to a whore, who gave me to a b
gave me to a pawnbroker, who gave me to a
gave me to a tavernkeeper, who paid me into
from whence I was sent in the change of a n
first minister of state.

The notion I had hitherto entertained of h
tics, made me enter into this service with

room, which was filled with several of the most eminent members of the community, who came, some to consult, some to advise, (for he refused not the advice of the meanest,) and all to congratulate him on the success of his measures. When the business and formality of this scene were over, the company withdrew, all but one gentleman, who desired some private conversation with my master. As soon as they were alone, 'I have done myself the honour to wait upon you this morning, said the gentleman, to inform you that there is a vacancy in my borough, and to know whom you would have me return, for as I see that all your measures are evidently calculated for the good of your country, I am determined to support you.'

'I am much obliged to your good opinion, answered my master, but I am resolved never to interfere in matters of this nature, nor to attempt influencing the election or vote of any person, by any other means than reason: all, therefore, that I have to ask is, that you will return an honest man; while he approves of my conduct he will certainly support me, and no longer do I wish to be supported.'

'What sir, (replied the gentleman in astonishment,) not desire to have your friends returned! Why sir, is it possible that you can be a stranger to the intrigues that are forming against you by a faction, who, when they had reduced the state to a mere *wreck*, like a cowardly mutinous crew, flew in the face of their master, took the boat and made their escape to shore; and now when you have not only brought her safe into harbour, but also fitted her out for another voyage with every prospect of success, are caballing to undermine and turn you away from the helm; not that they even pretend to arraign your conduct or skill, but just that they may have the pillaging the fruits of your labours. As this, sir, is notoriously the case, you must excuse the warmth of my honest zeal, when I tell you, that I think you must be guilty of very strange, very blameable remissness, if you neglect any possible method of disappointing their pernicious designs.'

'My friend, (returned my master,) I am
of the truth of all you say, but hope there
sity for my having recourse to methods wh
disapproves. Without the assistance of m
I, (to pursue your mode of speech,) first
our master, and the rest of the ship's comp
rors in their steering, the rocks they were r
upon, and the way to avoid them. Witho
did I take the helm in that dangerous time,
fled from the wreck, and worked her out o
ers they left her among, and without any
support my place at the helm, or resign it
opinion, no end can justify improper means.

'Shall I own to you, my friend, that you
me pain. Do not mistake me; I am since
to you for that good opinion which dictate
honest heart; but the truth is, that any me
community's having the power of making s
proves such a degeneracy in our constitution,
its overthrow in the end. A parliament sh
presentative of the people; but how can i
be that, if the people are not at liberty to c
they please to represent them? besides, such
nominating disappoints the end, as well as
the essence of a parliament, as it is too prob
nominator shall stipulate conditions with
that may not only take away his power o
cording to the dictates of his judgment and
but also enjoin such as may be directly oppo
and injurious, if not destructive to that co
he thus *nominally* represents. A parliament
to be *free*, should be *freely* chosen, no man
his power to do more than give his own vot
a parliament, to keep up to the excellence
in its first institution, should not continue
one session; but a new one be called as oft
casions of the state should require it, once
at least, for so often does the interest of
mand that its guardians should meet. S

ment, sensible of the shortness of the duration, and nature of the tenure of their power, would take care never to act against the interest of their constituents; or, if human frailty should err, their time would be too short to establish the evil, and as it would be impossible for them to be chosen again, the next parliament would remedy the mischief. Such should a British parliament be! such I hope it will be. It is every honest Briton's duty to hope so; and not only that, but to endeavour to make it so; nor shall any act of mine ever seem to countenance a practice that contradicts this principle. By speaking and acting in strict conformity to the dictates of *my* judgment and conscience, have I hitherto succeeded, contrary to the apprehensions of many, beyond the expectations of all; and the same means, and none other, will I ever pursue.' 'Heaven bless your pious intentions;' (said the gentleman, taking his hand and kissing it in a rapture, tears of joy running down his face,) 'heaven will bless them; happy sovereign in such a servant; happy Britain in such a guardian.' Saying this, he took his leave of my master, who went directly to wait upon his.

measures, and manner of d[illegible]
charge to a general, on appointing him to a co
Chrysal enters into the service of the general.
between maternal tenderness and glory, in wh
latter is triumphant. Strange advice from a m
her son.

The first view of this august person struck m
a reverence which I had never felt for man befor
may be deceived in the looks of man, but we see t
all disguise, and read the real character in the
Honest, benevolent, and humane, the social
brightened the royal in his breast. 'Sire, (s
master, addressing him with the most respect
cerity,) here are the despatches which you orde
to draw up yesterday: since I had the honour
commands then, I have received some farthe
gence, that confirms the justice of your resoluti
appointed, but not deterred by the repulse wh
justly met with from you, those people have t
dence to make a new attempt, and think to
menaces, what was refused to their intreaties
event will convince them that it is more diff
generous mind, to deny the suppliant, than re
[illegible] strength in the natural strength of yo

friends, or profess themselves foes. This choice is indifferent to you. As to their complaints, their own unjust actions are the cause of them, and when this is removed, they will cease of course. Till then to seek a remission of the punishment, and still persist in the crime, is an insult upon justice and mercy; and, for their menaces, they are beneath the notice of an answer.'

'Be it so,' (replied the reverend monarch, the indignation of his honest heart flashing from his eyes;) 'be it so: you speak the sentiments of my soul.' Then turning to a favoured subject who stood near him, 'It is a pleasure to me to transact business with this man, continued he; he makes me understand him, and does not perplex my soul with a vain maze of timorous wiles, but speaks and acts with open honesty and boldness.' The honour of this testimony warmed the heart of my master with a joy that overpaid his labours, and added new fire to the assiduity of his soul. As soon as he went home, he found a person waiting for him whom he had appointed to meet him, on an affair of the greatest importance.—'I have sent for you, my friend, (said my master,) on an occasion, which, I am sensible, will give joy to your heart. You are to command a separate body of the troops, which have been sent to prosecute this necessary and just war in America. I need not put myself, nor you, to the pain of repeating the causes of the shameful inactivity, to give it no severer name, by which this war has been drawn into such a length; you know, and will avoid them. You will not wear out opportunity, in making unnecessary preparations for improbable occasions; you will not damp the ardour of your soldiers by delay, nor prolong a burthensome war to en-

will fulfil the wishes of your ...
embraced him tenderly, and as he wer
door, happening to look into the stre
ber of disabled soldiers, who had plac
fore his window, to solicit relief for tl
my friend. (continued he, grasping l
those victims of the unjust ambitic
against whom you go; and let the sig
of an eagle to your haste, to tear dow
has been thus fatal to so many of yo
men, to prevent any more from suffe
from the same cause.' 'The man wh
the best advantage the means intrus
country, to destroy its enemies, is gui
which those enemies may afterwards
'Shall I beg a favour of my friend?
ney, (giving him a handful of guin
men, as from yourself. If it is not e
a guinea, I will be your debtor for w
it is more, keep the residue in your
the same use on the first occasion yo
will relieve their real wants, and mo
them to excess. The invidiousness

immediate view of his heart, as I knew not but
t leave his possession directly; but my fears were
)ly disappointed, for the number of guineas,
o him by my master exceeding that of the ob-
, whom we were to be distributed, it fell to my
emain a little longer with him.

honour of his new command, and the confidence
hich it was intrusted to him, warmed his heart
e most exalted joy. He executed his charitable
ision, and then went directly home, where, bend-
knee to his beloved mother, and kissing her hand
ire, 'O, madam, (said he,) congratulate your
ion. My prayers at length are heard, and I am
with an opportunity of proving to the world my
ient to the service, my ardour for the glory of my
: I am honoured with a separate command in
a, where heaven fires my soul with an assurance
hall have the happiness of crushing the injurious
of our enemies in the very place where it first
d my country, where it has too long triumphed
rongs.'

'ven bless my son,' replied the matron, as soon
sh of tears of joy and tenderness permitted her
k, 'heaven guard my son, and bless his pious
Let me only live to see him return with the hon-
having done his duty, and I shall die contented.
y do I say this, as if my heart felt a doubt for
y son will never fail to do his duty, he will never
n the paths of honour, however dangerous, nor
colour over with specious arguments the loss of
our. He will not make his mother ashamed of
borne him, nor bring her gray hairs with disgrace
ow to the grave. I know the instructions which
med his youth, I know the principles of his heart,
my own blood better But, O, my son, remem-
, that prudence distinguishes true courage from
, that your country has now a peculiar interest
life, and that you betray its trust, if you lose it
nnecessary boldness. Remember your aged mo-

he is sprung. He will do his duty as a [redacted]
soldier, and as a man sensible of the obliga[redacted]
son and religion. Whether I shall ever have th[redacted]
ness of kissing this hand again, is only known to
but it is in my power to promise, that the name
son shall never raise a blush in the face of his
nor his actions require the palliation of excuse
friends. If life is to be short, let it be well fill
day of glory is better than an age of idleness or
our. Adieu, my mother; your blessing is a s
the head, a support to the soul of your son; on
parting more, and then my heart must be resi
other cares.' 'Heaven bless! heaven guard m
and then, as he went from her, 'O glory, what s
dost thou exact from wretched mortals!'

My master paused a moment to wipe away t
tear which filial duty owed to such a parting, a
hasted to another scene of equal tenderness.

Mutual merit had improved the instinctive
youth, between my master and a young lady, w
vated rank and large fortune were her least r
dations, into the strongest attachment of real
reason could make no objection on either side
approbation gave its sanction to their happy c
[redacted]ed virgin timidity to appoint th

CHAP. XVI.

scene of tenderness. Love and honour in the old-ned romantic style. Chrysal quits the service of neral, and after some few common changes, enter hat of honest Aminadab. Conclusion of Amina-agency for her grace.

on as he had recovered from the softness into is mother's tenderness had melted him, he went to his mistress. She received him with the proper in their present situation, but soon per-n alteration in his countenance, that showed her rt was not at ease. This alarmed her tender What, said she, looking earnestly at him, can troubled gloom overcast that face, where hope piness have for some time brightened every an any thing have happened to disturb the pro-pleasing to us! can you feel a grief that you e unworthy, or unable to share with you! it so: that faint, that laboured smile, betrays the of your heart.'

arest wish of that heart, (replied he, taking her d kissing it with ecstacy,) how shall I merit rfection! It is impossible! I am unworthy! but soul thank heaven for blessing it with this op-y of rising nearer to a level with your virtues; hat will soften the severity of absence, and make y of happiness seem shorter.'

t canst thou mean?' (said she, a jealous doubt r her delicacy.) 'Delay! I understand thee rge not.' 'Mistake not, O my love, the incon-s which anguish extorts from my bleeding heart. I say it! our happiness is delayed, delayed but ore exalted; Honour, the service of my coun-.' 'And am I to be left?' 'But for a time, a lit-the pain of which shall be overpaid, by the joy ng never to part again. O spare my heart, re-

strain those tears; I am not worthy, I am not pr
such a trial. The interest, the glory of my count
mand my service, and my gracious master has hon
me with a station, in which my endeavours may
fectual, to accomplish his commands; nay, must
fectual, where love urges duty, where you are the
timable reward.' 'If that reward is all you seek
do you fly from it? My fortune is amply sufficient
then the dangerous paths of ambition, and let us
and seek true happiness in content.' 'O spare my
gling heart; what can I, shall I do! The trial
great for human fortitude! Assist me, glory! h
my country! support me through this conflict,
shall triumph over every other difficulty and d
I go, my love, but to deserve thee.' 'Go! go! an
ven guide and guard your steps!' (waving her
and turning from him to hide her tears) 'I sh
longer struggle with the sacred impulse that lea
on to glory.' Then turning to him, 'But remembe
you leave me! Think what I feel, till you return!
I must be, should ——. The horror of this thought
her unable to say more: he flew into her arm
mingling his tears with hers, as her head reclined
his bosom, in the tenderness of a chaste embrace,
is too much, said he, this is too much! I never c
pay this excess of goodness.' Then breaking fro
arms, in a kind of enthusiasm; 'Heaven gives my
continued he, this foretaste of happiness, as an e
of success; I go to certain victory: the prayers
gels must prevail.' Saying these words, he rush
of the room, leaving her half dead with grief. N
he in a much happier state: the thought of partin
her damping the ardour that had enabled him t
that proof of his resolution, and obliging nature
the tribute of a flood of tears, to such a sacrifice

But glory and the interest of his country soon
pated this cloud; and his mind, freed from the
of such painful scenes of tenderness, resumed its
ed vigour, and entered upon the cares of his gre
dertaking, with the most indefatigable assiduity.

I continued not in his possession to see the effects of these cares; such objects as I was designed for, occurred too frequently, to the first of whom it fell to my lot to be given. I told you, that I took a view of his heart. Never was honour more firmly established, on the principles of virtue, than there. To select any one instance would be injustice to the rest. All was uniformly great and good.

My next master was one of the pillars of military glory, who had contributed a leg, an arm, and the scalp of his head, to raise the trophies of the French in America. Though he was destitute of almost every comfort, which nature really stands in need of, his first care on the acquisition of such a treasure, as I was to him, was to gratify the artificial wants of luxury. He went directly to a gin-shop, where he changed me for a quartern of that liquid fire, the taste of which was too pleasing to his palate, and the warmth too comfortable to his heart, for him to be satisfied with so little.—Quartern followed quartern, till every sense was intoxicated, and he fell dead drunk on the floor, when his good-natured host had him kindly laid to sleep off his debauch on the next dunghill, first taking care to prevent his fellow inhabitants of the streets from robbing him of the rest of his treasure, by picking his pocket of it himself. The scenes I saw in this service, were all of the same kind, but I was soon relieved from the pain of them, my master giving me, as a present, to an officer of the customs, that very night. By this faithful steward of the public I was next morning given by the factor to a gang of smugglers, to be laid out for him in lace, in Flanders, whither he was just going, on the affairs of his profession. With this industrious trader, I went as far as Harwich, where while they waited for the tide, he lost me at a game of cribbage, to a person who was going over with him.

My new master was honest Aminadab, her grace's agent, whom I have mentioned to you before. As soon as they had done playing, my master took a walk upon the beach with a person, who strongly resembled him,

and whom I found to be his son. 'I wish, said
ther, that we were safe at our journey's end; for t
I have planned matters so well, that I think the
be no danger, the immense consequence at stake
make me anxious.' 'I do not understand you, r
the son, I thought this was but such a journey as
often known you take, and that you were going no
than Holland. on some business of her grace's.'
thinks so indeed, returned the father, nor would
her think otherwise as yet: but I do not design e
see her face more. I am now, my son, arrived
height of my wishes, being possessed of wealth, b
my most sanguine hopes. For you must know, th
ving gained the confidence of this woman, by many
ces, I at length suggested it to her, that the best w
her to make the most profit of the great wealth s
amassed, would be to send it to Holland, by some
person, who should bring it over again from ther
save appearances, and subscribe it here, in some fic
name, to the supplies given for the defence of Ge
now that her's, and the intrigues of some other gre
sons, had baffled the schemes of economy, whi
managers had attempted in vain to establish, and o
them to come into our own terms. She took the h
it was a most plausible one, and immediately in
that I should negociate the affair for her, giving
hundred thousand pounds for that purpose.

'This was what I wanted, and had been alway
ming for, having ever remitted my money, as fa
could make any, into Holland, that I might be a
seize such an happy opportunity as this, at a mo
warning.' 'But you cannot think, father, of sta
Holland. You will be immediately pursued th
'In Holland, fool! no, nor in the smoke of Europe
I design to set out for Africa, without a moment'
and hope to be far enough out of her reach, or
any christian power, before she can suspect any
of my flight. And it will heighten the pleasure
success, to think, that while I am sailing to a l

circumcision, she will sit in anxious expectation of my return.'

'But father, is not it injustice to deceive her confidence, and rob her of so great a sum of money?'

'Injustice, fool! injustice to a christian! say such another word and I discard you, disclaim you forever! thy converse with these Gentiles has debauched thy faith. What do we mix with them; what do we serve them; what do we bear their abominations, their insults for, but to make our own advantage of them? Fools! vain presumptuous fools! to imagine that any benefits, any gratitude can bind us to them; or change the innate hatred of our souls, to a sect, that has been the cause of our dispersion and ruin. But to silence thy weak scruples about injustice, with a word, have I not the authority of our holy scripture, the example of our great prophet Moses himself, for what I do, who borrowed the wealth of the Egyptians without a design of ever returning them, to pay the children of Israel, for the labours they had been put to by their oppressors, and enrich them when they should arrive at the land of promise? And is not this my case? have I not laboured hourly for this Gentile woman without payment? Did she not join to defraud our people of a greater sum than this, to which my mite was added too, under the pretence of procuring us a settlement; and did she not refuse to return it, when the attempt failed of success. What then is this, but a just retaliation? a fulfilling of our law, that says, An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth? And do I not want her wealth to make my settlement happy, in the land of my forefathers?' The son had too high a reverence for the judgment of his father, to offer any reply, but yielded to the conviction of arguments so conclusive. By this time the wind and tide served for us; we arrived in Holland without any thing remarkable, except I should take notice to you of the sordid hypocrisy of my master as such, who not to violate the customs of his race, made a pretence of poverty, to get his passage without expense.

CHAP. XVII.

They arrive at the Hague. Political conversation between a Dutchman and a Jew. They differ in opinion.—Aminadab leaves his friend Van Hogan in great distress.

As soon as we arrived at the Hague, my master sent his son to prepare for their immediate departure, while he went himself for a moment, to speak to one of the principal members of the states.

There was little ceremony between a Dutchman and a Jew, but entering directly upon business, 'My friend Aminadab, said his mightiness, I am glad to see you; I hope you have brought us good news, and that there is a stop put to the insolence of those English pirates, who, in a manner, block up our ports, and have almost ruined our trade.'

'Really, my friend Van Hogan, replied my master, I am sorry that I cannot give you any satisfactory account of that affair. For such is the perverseness of the people in power there at present, that they will not listen to any arguments.' 'Will they not take money?' 'No, indeed; nor does the boldest of us all know how to offer it with safety, it was rejected with such indignant rage the last time; though in truth the offer was a tempting one. I have seen the day, and that not very long since, when half the sum would have done twice as much. But matters are most strangely altered of late. They have got a manager, who neither drinks, nor games, keeps running horses, nor whores, nor lives above his private fortune, and therefore, has not such pressing demands for money, as used to make our negociations go on so smoothly with others formerly.'

'Death what shall we do? Is the whole court corrupted by this example? are they all infected with such a *strange* madness?'

'No, it is not gone so far as that yet; and it is to be hoped that the example of a few will not be able to do so much; and that when the novelty of this humour wears off a little, it will go out of fashion insensibly, and things return to their old course. This is supposing the worst, that the engines, now at work to overturn this new set, should miscarry.'

'But what must we do in the mean time? we shall be ruined before that may happen, we must declare war, and do ourselves justice.'

'But may not the remedy there be worse than the disease? are your affairs in such a condition as to entitle you to take such a step; consider what a mighty naval force they have at this time, consider how you will be able to resist it.'

'That is the thing, the only thing that has kept us quiet so long, but something must be done; another *Amboyna* affair, or some such stroke, must bring us satisfaction and revenge too.'

'Take care my friend, be cautious what you do, this is no time for such strokes; nor are the present governors such people as those who suffered them so tamely; they will be apt to return the stroke in a manner that may be attended with consequences too dreadful to be hazarded. I hate those haughty islanders as much as you; except some few particulars, the sense of the whole nation has ever been against us; nor would they suffer us among them now, but that we have availed ourselves so well of the favour of those few, as to get the command of almost all the money in the kingdom into our own hands, so that now they dare not provoke us too far; though I own I do suspect that the design of the present rulers is to get out of our power as soon as this war is over, if our old friends do not counteract their designs.'

'But all this time this talking signifies nothing to our affairs; what do they say to them? what reasons do they give for encouraging these outrages in breach of treaties, and contempt of justice?'

'In truth my friend, a great many that are mor
than agreeable, more easily exclaimed against th
futed. In answer to your alleging the faith of tr
they insist that they strictly observe the sense and
of them, while you only cavil about the words, it
absurd to think that any nation should bind up its
hands in the manner you pretend, or even if th
the meaning of the treaty at the time when i
made, that your abuse of the indulgence given
makes it necessary to retract it now, and they e
the most indignant surprise at your insisting so s
ly upon one article, which at best is but doubtful
would be in itself absurd in the sense you wres
while you break through so many, the meaning of
you do not even pretend to dispute.'

'Then we will dispute no longer about them, w
enforce their observation, by the same method
originally obtained them.' 'Ay, if that could be
my friend, I cannot flatter you; I am afraid those
are out of your power; you were then really n
states, respectable for your power, and dreadf
your valour, but the case is now altered, I nee
say how.'

'Ungrateful *English!* to forget how we rescued
from popery and slavery, but the other day; had
been for us they would, at best, have been but
to *France*.'

'The very charge they make against you, who
say, could never have resisted the power of Spa
established your liberties, if their queen Elizabet
not hearkened to the cries of *your poor, distressed*
As for the affair you mention, though they do not
the benefit, they take off from the obligation, by
buting it to self-interested motives, as they say
were convinced that if any thing happened to the
must sink of course; beside that, you have been
paid for this, by the immense expense of bloo
treasure with which they establish your barrier,

late wars, which they evidently entered into, on your accounts, to the neglect of their own interest.

'In a word, my friend, there is so much truth in what they say, that I would not advise you to insist upon these points any more.' 'Confound the points! and the memories that rip them up so! What shall we do? I myself lost a ship last week, worth fifty thousand ducats; though all the precautions possible were taken, as sending her papers by another ship, supplying her with false bills of lading, false clearances, false consignments; in short, every thing that human art could devise.'

'And I know she was as well sworn for to prevent her being condemned, as human conscience could swear; but nothing could elude the captors, or deceive or influence the judges; but was she not ensured?'

'Not a ducat; there is nothing to be got by ensuring, except the ships are to be cast away: O my ship! my ship! I will have war.' 'And then all your ships go at once.' 'I am distracted! what shall we do?'

'My friend, the best, the only advice I can give you, is to put a stop to this trade, and open your eyes to your true interest. I hate the English as much as you possibly can; but that should not make me ruin myself to be revenged on them: they are your only natural allies; they first delivered, they still sustain you, nor can you support the very name of an independent state without them. Provoke them not, therefore, too far; I wonder how they have borne so much already; preserve a fair neutrality; they despise your assistance, and desire no more: nor by your avarice force them to measures that must end in your ruin. If you break with them, whom will you apply to? The French have given you many proofs that they wait only for an opportunity to enslave you: Spain has at length learned its own interest, and will not break with the only power, whose friendship can be of real service to it: and this very war gives a sufficient demonstration of Austrian faith and gratitude.

'This is the obvious situation of things, and must strike a person at the first view; but a moment's

thought will show them, even in a stronger lig
to grant that France and Austria both may be
in their professions to you; does not reason sh
the imprudence of trusting to promises, whi
more than probable they will not be able to
For if you will but devest yourself of passion
judice for a moment, you will see that the meas
tered upon, and the means used to carry them
the English at this time, must in all human app
disappoint the schemes of their enemies,
tort upon their own heads, the ruin they medit
others. Indeed the prospect is such, that it is
ble to say where things will end: every inter
is exhausted; every external resource cut o
own trade is absolutely ruined; the treasures c
which supplied them in their last wars, are n
at their command; so that I can forsee noth
than their becoming bankrupt, not only to the
but also to every foreign state, and individua
avarice of present gain has made them supp
wants.

'Nor is this distress the effect of chance, or c
fortunate campaign, which the success of an
some lucky hit, may restore. It is the natura
quence of a system of measures, planned with ju
and prosecuted with vigour by a minister who
fail to improve it to the most solid advantage.
I say, not solely from my own opinion. You
have had connexions with persons able to give
best information, by the assistance of which I hav
the progress of these affairs with astonishme
therefore, as England has thus at length shown
riority in council, the usual resource of patchi
good peace, at the end of an unsuccessful wa
also to be precluded from them.

'As for the house of Austria, it has ever been
weight upon its friends, though its infatuated ing
to England, which had been in a manner its sole
for near a century, will probably, prevent any ot

from undertaking such a burden, so that it must sink back into its original obscurity and barbarism.

'Thus you see, my friend, that depending upon France is leaning on a broken reed, and trusting to Austria, going for shelter under a falling wall; what then can you do if the English should take offence at your behaviour, and exert that power which is in their hands, to punish your avaricious partiality to their enemies?

'Your power is in every instance contemptible; your navy is gone absolutely to decay; your land forces are filled with old men and children; your officers, who might have served you, have been obliged to enter into other services for bread, to make room for ignorant, indolent, pusillanimous burghers, who barter their votes for such a share of the spoils of the public. Your finances are in the lowest state of embarrassment; your public spirit, your valour, your virtue, all swallowed up by selfishness, and sordid love of gain; every thing in the situation that seems to invite ruin, if it is not speedily prevented; and that can possibly be done no other way, than as I have mentioned; for as I have said, and must again repeat, things are now on a footing there, that you do not seem to be properly aware of. The people are sensible of their own strength; their governors exert it properly, and there is a mutual confidence between them, that in a manner ensures success to their attempts. Consider this fair, this friendly representation of real facts, and you will soon see the improbability of their bearing with you any longer; or suffering you to defeat the end of their military efforts, by carrying on the trade of their enemies, and so enabling them to continue the war.'

'Is it come to this? Are the friends on whom we depended most turned against us? Are you an advocate for our enemies, and would persuade us to give up the most advantageous branch of trade we have!'

'Why will you let your passion blind you thus? I have told you before, and I repeat it again, that of all christians I hate the English most, because they resemble us least; as I love the Dutch most, as you come nearest to ourselves, both in practice and profession.

But my passions never blind me! and therefore I speak the dictates of reason; I plead not for them, nor will I flatter you.'

'Notwithstanding all their boasted power, we have one stroke left to humble them; and we will make it directly; we will draw all our money out of their funds.'

'Will you so? at a third part loss! O, Moses! what fools are those christians? Do you not see that even this stroke as you call it, is guarded against? that apprehensive of such an attempt, they have lowered the particular funds, in which your money chiefly lies, so far, that the loss of selling out now would be intolerable. And whose is this money which you would draw out? the property of private people: absurd thought! if it was the money of the public, it would not be strange to see it sacrificed to private interest, but there is no instance in all your story of private property being given up voluntarily for the redress of public wrongs.

'Friend Hogan, I am in haste; my affairs call me elsewhere; when I shall see you again is uncertain; but my regard would not permit me to miss this opportunity of giving you my advice, which I know to be of importance to you. I can no longer undertake your affairs in London; nor would I have another amuse you with hopes that must deceive you in the end: while it was in my power to serve you I did; I abused their confidence; I betrayed their secrets to you: but I can do it no longer; nor can any other to effect. Measures, as well as men, are changed.——Adieu.'

With these words my master went to seek his son, leaving his friend Van Hogan in the highest distraction, between the opposite impulse of the strongest passions that could agitate his soul, avarice and fear.

CHAP. XVIII.

) bids adieu to her Grace, and sails with his son ·ica. Chrysal remains with a Dutch banker The les and conscience of a good Dutchman. Chry- ent into Germany. His opinion of the Dutch.

)ung Israelite met his father punctually, and
i such an account of his preparations for their
iat Aminadab blessed the God of his fathers,
)mplete the fulness of his harvest with what-
:anings he could pick up, he went directly
is Dutch friends, and in pious imitation of the
he had quoted before, borrowed, if not jew-
)ld and jewels of silver, as much coined gold
:r as he could, and then going with his son to
ide, they embarked for their native country, in
xultation of successful villany.

went not with them; my British shape being of
lue in Europe than where he was going, my
ift me with his banker, in exchange for the more
ble coin of Spain, which neighbourhood made
iown there. My Hebrew master had scarce
)anker, into whose hands he had given me,
came his Belgic friend Van Hogan, all aghast at
; he had received from him, and something
ich had come to his knowledge since

ynheer! said he, we are all blown up and un-
ie flood is pouring in upon us.' 'What is the
iow, Mynheer, replied the banker, that throws
this strange consternation? the worms have
royed the dams? nor an earthquake swallowed
)pice Islands?'

se, worse if possible, than even these! those
), proud, self-sufficient English have refused to
)ur ships that were taken carrying ammunition
/isions to their enemies, so that we are like not
lose those ships, but also the advantage of the
r the future. What can be done, to divert this

blow?' 'Really, Mynheer, I cannot tell; the case is bad enough to be sure; but it is no more than was to be expected, it was not to be thought that they should always remain such passive fools, as tamely to look on, while we supplied their enemies with necessaries to carry on the war against them, without endeavouring to put a stop to us.'

'Death! I am almost mad to hear you talk thus! but say what you will, my province shall never bear it! Why, I have received advice this minute, that our ships which were freighted for their enemies will be condemned, and that they are as little moved at our menaces, as they were at our intreaties. If this continues, we shall not have a ship left in the Texel.'

'Nay, mine shall escape, I am resolved.' 'What will you do to save them?' 'Not run them into the danger, Mynheer.' 'How, give up the trade?' 'Most certainly; since it cannot be carried on with safety any longer; and glad that I have come off so well.' 'I do not understand you!' 'You are too warm, Mynheer; too sanguine in the pursuit of your projects; while the surprise or fright of the late managers in England, gave me reason to think that they would not venture to interrupt us, I carried on as large a trade in this way as any other; but as soon as I saw the people recover their senses, and the reins put into other hands, I made a timely retreat with what I had acquired.' 'And what do you intend to do now?' 'Keep fair with those whom I can get nothing by breaking with, and throw my business into another channel; by which management I have already succeeded so far, that I have got the British remittances to the parties engaged in the present war.' 'Why, there may be something in this; and if one scheme fails, I believe I will even follow your example.' 'And pray what is that, Mynheer?' 'No more than the old cry of piracy; but this is so laid that it can hardly fail of success: we have bribed the captain of an English privateer to rifle a ship, that we prepare properly for the purpose, and then to come into the way of one of our men of war, which is to take him and bring him in, where he is to insult the government,

licate his outrages on the pretence of authority.'
ay, Mynheer, what can you propose from all
side having the foolish villain hanged?'
the English, in detestation of such villany,
up the point of searching our ships, when
their authority abused in such a manner, and
all gain our end that way; or if they do not,
people will be so enraged at the insult and in-
as they will believe) of their proceeding, that
immediately declare war against them; and so
obtain it the other. The pirate, when he has
ur turn, we are to let escape; and it will be no
s to the world if half a score of his crew are

y just and public-spirited scheme indeed! to
etches for a crime you hire them to commit,
ge your country in a war that must be its ruin,
rt your pretensions to an unjustifiable trade.
neer [illegible] Hogan, I am a Dutchman as well as
attached to my interest, as every Dutchman
hat is, when my interest is not destructive of
he end, as I must tell you, I think your pre-
me is, in which I will be no farther concerned,
y to prevent the evil consequences of it to the
e rest may lie upon your own head.
hing in the way of trade, my conscience com-
h without scruple; I can take every oath
y officer of the customs in Europe can impose,
think myself bound by any of them, farther
agree with my interest: I can supply the ene-
my country with arms, to fight against our-
rovided they pay a price extraordinary, that
ay my taxes toward the support of the war; I
ve circumcision, stroke down my beard, and
Mahomet, to avoid a tax at Smyrna; I can
upon the cross, deny Christ, and call myself a
n, to obtain leave to trade in Japan; but I will
ne dykes to drown a rat at home.
not at leisure to say more on this subject, as I
ninute going to remit a subsidy to one of the

will let you open your eyes to your

Mynheer Van Hogan departed, satisfied, with the reasoning of down to negociate the hire of a much unconcern, as he would that bought and sold the inhabitants rence, as he would have bargained rings; in which service, it fell to ed.

Greatly as I must have edified h principles, mercantile, moral, civil, late master, I must own, there was reprobate to every sense of real virt I was pleased to leave him, and ind country in general; where the ver was despised, their only pretensio sence of one vice, hypocrisy, which unnecessary incumbrance, and actec mities, without reserve or appeara

I now entered on the great theatre the sovereign actors give a dignity the concerns of individuals were lost in the confusion of nations.

CHAP. XIX.

Chrysal's remarks on military glory in his journey. Two strange passengers taken into the boat. National prejudice and pride break out in persons not likely to be suspected for such passions.

WHILE I was travelling to my destined master, I had frequent opportunities of seeing the fruits of military glory, in the misery of the people, and desolation of the countries through which I went.

Such scenes as these cannot be made known by description to an inhabitant of this happy island, whose situation defends it from the sudden inroads of foreign enemies, as its natural naval strength does from the more deliberate devastations of regular invasion; and the excellency of its laws, from the yet severer outrages of arbitrary power.

But amid all this happiness, such is the insatiate ingratitude of the human heart, that not content with these blessings, you are ever complaining, ever grasping at more, till in the end you lose the enjoyment of what you possess, insensible that your severest wants would be abundance to millions, who dare not even utter a complaint.

It has been said, that there is a certain degree of madness requisite to make a great man; that is, to enable humanity to conquer its first principle of self preservation, to slight the most terrifying dangers, and seek the most severe evils that interrupt its pursuit of an imaginary good.

The lust of power, and the intoxication of glory, may seem to animate the great to this contradiction of nature; but madness alone can support the mass of mankind through it, who are insensible to these fantastic motives, and least cannot delude themselves with the faintest hope of ever obtaining them.

In this I saw many instances in my journey through the countries, that were the scene of the present war; but one more particularly that happened in one of the

Dutch travelling boats, early in our journey, made the strongest impression on me, and deserves relation most. There had been an obstinate battle fought some time before between the parties then at war, in which the loss was so severe, and so equal on both sides, that as soon as night covered their retreat, each withdrew, concluding itself vanquished, though next morning, when they came to a better knowledge of each other's situation, they both claimed the victory, while neither thought proper to return to the charge to assert that claim.

This uncertainty aggravated the misery of the unhappy wretches, who were left wounded on the field of battle, as it prevented their receiving relief, either from friend or enemy. However, as this dreadful scene was acted in the neighbourhood of a neutral city, as soon as the first terrors of it were a little cooled, the common feelings of humanity moved some of the inhabitants to go, and try to relieve as many of the deserted sufferers, as had not perished for want of more timely assistance, without distinction, or respect to any party.

Two of those victims of ambition, who had been enemies in the day of battle, but had since founded a friendship on their common calamity, having been supported by the same charity, and cured of their wounds in the same bed, were now striving to get the mangled remains of their mutilated carcasses, carried like other worn out instruments of the war, to their respective countries. In their journey they happened to be brought to the water side, where we had just taken boat, where they begged in the most moving terms to be admitted, but were absolutely refused, till one of the passengers, an English gentleman, took compassion on their distress, and paid their fare.

We were all seated in the equality usual in such vehicles, in which, as in the grave, all conditions are thrown promiscuously together, when the conversation happening to turn upon the war, which then reigned in most *parts of Europe*, and every one speaking variously, as *prejudice or opinion* dictated, the Englishman chanced *to say*, that he thought such a combination of the great

:rs of Europe, as at that time, laboured to op-
: king of *Bulgaria*, was, to devest it of the intri-
' ambition, and bring politics to the rule of rea-
justice, the most injurious, and even base abuse
', that could be instanced in the christian history;
ioped, and indeed doubted not but that glorious
ınd the bravery and attachment of his subjects
.use, that is, really to their own cause, would
erior to all the attempts of his enemies, and re-
n them the stroke which they had perfidiously
: his ruin, to their dishonour and confusion.
age into which this reflection, so injurious to the
the *grand monarque*, threw one of the passen-
o thought it levelled particularly at him, though
:s had been mentioned, was so great, that he
t suppress it, till the gentleman should conclude;
rupting him, without the least respect to his
obligation, for he was one of the two whom I
ed, to have been admitted into the boat on his
'What do you mean, sir, said he, by saying
war will end in the dishonour of the king of
was not his motive for entering into it the most
:sted and glorious? to support the rights of so-
y, and bring vassals to a proper sense of duty
lience? And has not the success been answer-
the greatness of his designs? Have not his
een every where victorious by land and sea?'
one of voice with which these words were spoken
e eyes of all present upon the speaker, a little,
nered creature, who wanted both his legs, and
eemed to have skin enough, not to say flesh, to
ıe remainder of his shattered bones, and keep
gether. But his spirit supplied all these disad-
s, and enabled him to raise himself upon his
and cast a look of the most ferocious rage
him, as if he meant to destroy whoever dared to
his words. But his triumph was not long; his
raveller immediately taking him up with equal
low, *said* he, the army of France ever victorious
lgaria; what assurance can dictate such a false-

remain will ever [illegible] ..
wretched condition that you do!

These last words raised a gen
son who spoke them, he being,
maimed and helpless condition,
they were addressed, having lost
of his eyes.

He perceived the motive of th
ting to the rebuke with a manly
see gentleman, said he, that you
ing the wretchedness of any oth
contempt, who am such a suffe
absurdities will not passion hurr
could human patience bear to
boast of the victories of his mona
self have assisted to rout, at ev
ever met them.'

'You rout the forces of my m
my master's forces would eat
subjects for a breakfast.' 'I do
nor their appetites, returned t
sufficient evidence of both wh

:o him, and a misfortune to his subjects; whereas our sovereign is the father of his people, and never exerts his power, but to their advantage.

'Gentlemen, you must forgive my warmth; any thing against myself I can despise; but my king, my father, I cannot, I will not hear spoken of with disrespect, while I have a voice left to assert his cause: I have fought for him; I have fought with him: for he does not sit rioting in the debaucheries of a court, while his subjects are encountering hardships and dangers to gratify his vanity or revenge. His quarrels are the quarrels of his people; and he fights their battles with them; and the only regret I feel for the loss of my limbs is, that I can employ them no longer in his service, for which I would lay down my life this minute with joy, could it gain him the least advantage, or was necessary to prove my attachment to him.

'But since I can no longer have the happiness of being of service to him, all I have now to do is, to retire to my native country, where his paternal care has made such a provision for my wants, that I shall wear out my days in content, without ever having my prayers for his welfare and success disturbed by one repining wish, one just complaint.

'But ask this vain glorious knight errant if he can say so? did he fight for the preservation of his family, his country, and his religion, as I did? did he fight under the conduct of his sovereign, who personally provided for the necessities, the comforts of his men, as I did? Is he sure of a peaceful retreat at home, safe from the additional distress of want, as I am?

'Not at all; he fought for he knew not what, he knew not whom. At a distance from his king, who was insensible of his dangers, and revelled in delicacies, while his subjects, the victims of his ambition, were destitute of the common, indispensable necessaries of nature; nor has he any other hope of prolonging his miserable days when he gets home, but the wretch's last resource of begging, in a country so exhausted by the vain tyranny of his master, that charity is almost an ineffectual virtue

This poor spirited sarcasm was receiv
son to whom it was applied, with a sm
though it raised the idle laughter of the
present. But the Englishman received
manner, for drawing out his purse, he
ducats, and putting them himself into
the Bulgarian; 'Accept of these, my b
said he, to make your journey into your
more convenient, where you cannot mee
regard from your sovereign and country,
sible attachment to them merits. As fa
your way I will take care of you myself,
defray the expense of the rest of your
comfort.

CHAP. XX.

The history of the Bulgarian soldier. Ch
to his destined master.

liberty! such the generosity of heart, that always extends the ready hand of a Briton, with relief to the distressed. May heaven preserve to your happy nation the blessings which enable it to exert its virtues, to make them a blessing to all who want their assistance. And though envy may malign, and ingratitude return benefits with evil, beneficence finds its reward in its own exertion, in the certainty of a retribution from those treasures which never fail.'

The turn of this soldier's discourse, and particularly the last part of it, seemed so much above his present appearance, that it raised a curiosity in his benefactor to ask him, 'If he had been bred to arms, or how long he had professed the military life, and in what station.'

'O, sir,' replied he with a sigh, that seemed to tear his heart, 'your question recalls to my memory scenes that I would willingly forget for ever, and obliges me to relate such things as would draw tears from Tartars, Pandours, or the crueller soldiers of the king of France. I was not bred to arms, nor have I followed the military profession long, or in any other rank than that which rage and despair first placed me in, when I offered myself to my sovereign to repel the invaders, and revenge the desolation of my bleeding country. My unhappy story is no more than this:

'I am a native of Bulgaria, the son of a minister of the gospel, who observing a desire of knowledge in my youth, encouraged and improved it, by his own precepts and example, and led my studious mind through the sublimest paths of science.

'As soon as he saw my resolutions sufficiently established to be proof against the levity of youth, and temptations of sense, he yielded to my entreaties, and I was admitted into the sacred order of which he was a member, and made the perfection of human wisdom, the practice of piety and virtue under the direction of the divine word, the business of my happy life. Happy indeed then! but now the recollection of that happiness aggravates my present misery, in the irrecoverable loss of it, almost to despair.

married the daughter of a neighbouring
completed to me, as I vainly thought, the
happiness, by a numerous offspring, whi
the knees of their aged grandsire, my fa
come too feeble for the active duties, wh
supplied the necessaries of life to my co
in which I thus stood the happy centre o
ternal love.

'In this blissful state did I advance t
when envy of his glory, and fear of his vi
this destructive war upon the dominion
reign. O, my father! my children! my w
did I lose you all. These eyes beheld m
duced to ashes, my children massacred
ness of cruelty, in despite of the prayer
father, whose snow-white hairs, whose
ance would have struck the ruthless he
cient heathen Gauls with reverence, in
cries of my beauteous wife, who both be
their fury on themselves, from the defi
cents; but all in vain; the murderers, des
and intreaties, insensible to the beauty

ingly bidding me, *preach now to my congregation*, at the same time refusing me the release of death, which I besought by all the signs despair could suggest, and making them leave me naked, and whipped till my body was all one wound, to perish by famine and grief.

'But heaven had ordained otherwise for me; some of my neighbours, who had escaped their fury, came, as soon as night favoured their fears, to learn our fate, and offer any assistance in their power. They unbound me; they buried the remains of my slaughtered family, and forced me from the grave to their retreat in the woods, where they healed my wounds, and strove to comfort my distress. But all their arguments would have been too weak to make me suffer life, had not a desire of revenge taken possession of my soul, and silenced every other thought.

'As soon as I had recovered strength, I hasted to the army of my sovereign, where I threw myself at his feet, and told him all my distress. He heard me with pity; he shed tears at my sad story, and raising me with his own hand, 'Be comforted, my brother,' said the mighty monarch to his meanest subject, 'be comforted, the losses of the just will be repaid in heaven; there thy happy family expect thine arrival; there thy virtues will be rewarded, thy joys complete; when the evils of this world, which endure but for a moment, shall be at an end. The horrors of war agree not with the innocence of your past life, or the humane tenderness of your disposition, and would but aggravate your griefs, by the unhappily unavoidable repetition of the like scenes of ruin. Retire, therefore, to my capital, where all comforts of life shall be provided for you, to alleviate your distress, while your prayers assist us in the day of battle.'

'I heard his words with reverence, but his virtue was too sublime for my imitation. I fell again at his feet, and wringing my hands, O, sir, said I, this goodness is too great for man; alas, I am unable to obey its dictates; my soul languishes for vengeance; O, bear with human infirmity, and permit me to fight under thy

command. Heaven heard not my prayers, or it would have prevented my ruin; let me then have recourse to other methods for redress; let me contribute my poor help to thy victories, to the deliverance of my country; I die this moment if my prayer is refused.'

'Be then my companion in this just war,' said my sovereign, raising me again, 'and since thy sacred function must not be disgraced with any other rank, fight by my side, and lead me to success.'

'From that day I have followed his steps in the field of battle at an awful distance; and been witness to all the wonders of his conduct and valour; till in the late action a cannon shot took off both my arms, as I had the honour of holding my own horse for him to mount, his having been killed under him as I fought by his side.

'He expressed concern at my misfortune, and commanded me to retire to his own tent; but an Austrian hussar, the moment after, cut me down with his sabre, though in the unpremeditated instinct of self-preservation I had held up both my bleeding stumps to ward the blow.

'Here I lay among my fellow sharers in the common calamity, in submissive expectation of the stroke of fate, from the horses feet, or the pillagers of the field. But heaven had otherwise ordained; and after two days weltering in my blood, I was relieved, and recovered by charity, to the condition in which you see me, and am now striving to go and avail myself of my master's humane offer, which your benevolence enables me to do with comfort.

'This fellow-sufferer, whose arrogance first prompted me to speak, has been a sharer with me also in the charity which relieved us; where our common calamity created a kind of friendship between us, and our necessities suggested it to us, to combine the remains of our limbs, for mutual assistance, he preparing our victuals, and feeding me, while I have carried, not only our poor baggage, but him also, upon my back.

'But that alliance is at an end; not because the relief which you so generously have bestowed upon me may seem to free me from the necessity of his assistance, for I must beg your leave to divide it with him, as half is sufficient for me, but that my soul abhors the principles which first led him into this distress, and which even such sufferings cannot show the impious absurdity of; and disclaims connexion with the enemy of my gracious sovereign, who would thus malign his glory, when he cannot deny, nor longer resist the virtues, that have raised it.'

By this time we arrived at the place where I was to be delivered to the minister of my destined master, who immediately carried me to him.

CHAP. XXI.

How Chrysal found his master employed. The grandeur and happiness of absolute power. His cares for the augmentation, and support of his revenues. His rage at the insolence of liberty, punctuality to his engagements, and resolutions to maintain the consequence of his rank.

We found him busied in reviewing some new levies, which he had just raised, to hire out to the best bidder of the parties then engaged in war, without ever examining the justice of the cause, or considering any other motive or consequence, than just the immediate price he was to receive, out of which he bounteously allowed them a pittance to support the lives so useful to him.

As soon as the men were ordered to their quarters, his highness retired with his minister, who presenting the bag in which we were, with a bent knee, 'The subsidy, may it please your most serene highness, from England,' said he. 'It is well,' replied the sovereign, 'but upon what terms?' 'The same your highness had last year.' 'No more! they shall not have my men! I can have more elsewhere! France offers better.' 'Then

I must return this money, please your highness.' 'Return it? no; for what?' 'If your highness does not like the terms, you will not keep the money, I presume.' 'Fool, but I will! such laws may bind you subject wretches, but sovereign princes are above them; laws are not made for us.' 'I humbly implore your highness's pardon for my ignorance; then you will give those troops to France.' 'Yes, when France pays me for them.' 'But in the mean time, as England has already paid your highness, they will depend upon them, and consequently suffer by the disappointment.' 'Then let them prize my friendship properly another time; I am not obliged to support kings upon their thrones for nothing; I may invade as well as guard against invasion. They shall know whom they dare offend.'

'Something has provoked your highness's wrath, which I am afraid my ignorance should aggravate.'

'I will teach the respect that's due to sovereignty; I am not king of England, curbed in my will, and limited in power; my subjects are my slaves; they dare not think of any other law beside my pleasure. Death! can you think it! my minister at the court of England writes me word, that a base plebeian merchant has had the assurance to demand payment for the goods he sent me last year, for the support and splendour of my court, and on its not being deducted from the subsidy, to refuse supplying me this year, and even to threaten complaining to their parliament.

'Now judge you if a sovereign prince, whose forces are their security in time of danger, can brook such insolence; and to conclude the whole, what did the English minister say, when my minister remonstrated with him on this affair, but that by the laws of England no man could be compelled to part with his property against his will, or hindered to complain, if he thought himself aggrieved: and that the laws were sacred, and must not be infringed. Think now if I can with honour keep an alliance with such people, till I have received satisfaction: I, whose subjects have no property nor

laws but my will, to be treated in such a manner by a vile trader: it is not to be borne.'

'I am very sorry to hear of this affair, and particularly at this time, because if your highness should break with the English now, when they think they want your men, they may be provoked never to deal with your highness for them another time, when they have no other occasion for them, only to do your highness a service.'

'Why there may be something in that, and therefore, if they will send me the merchandise I want, and raise the subsidy, perhaps I may not refuse them the succours they desire.'

'How much does your highness require to have the subsidy raised?'

'I have not thought of that yet. But surely they cannot be so unreasonable as to expect my men at the same rate, now in time of danger, as they had them in peace, when there was nothing at all for them to do, but they could work at their trades at home, and maintain themselves without wearing out their uniform, or any other expense to me?' 'That is very true; if your highness was not to consider at the same time, that even then they paid you as much as if it was a time of war, and indeed more than any other nation will, or can pay you now; for as to the promises of France, they are not to be depended on at all, whereas England always pays well.'

'I do not care! what I have gotten here I will keep by way of reprisal, for the insult offered to my honour; and if they will have my troops, they shall pay me over again for them: so say no more on that head.'

'I submit; but how will your highness subsist them at home in the meantime. There must be an immediate remittance made of some of this money to Holland to buy provisions, for your magazines are quite exhausted, and the constant demand for men, to supply the troops you have agreed for, and recruit the losses they have sustained in battle, have not left sufficient to cultivate the land.'

'Then let them starve! I shall not expend a penny to support them: Could not the women and children work? I wonder you should dare to mention such a thing. If I lay out this money, what is to support the splendour of my court, since this Englishman has refused to supply me?'

'I humbly beg your highness' pardon, but what answer am I to send to the English, who have demanded that the troops should march directly?'

'Why, that I am so enraged at the insult offered to me by that merchant, that I will not let a man of them stir till I have satisfaction, and a new subsidy; and that I keep this one in the mean time, to make up the deficiencies in former years'

'Deficiencies? I do not understand your highness; the subsidies have been always regularly paid.'

'Obey my commands! I say there have been deficiencies, which I am not at leisure to explain in this emergency, but I suppose my word will be taken for it.'

'I fear your highness does not attend to the change which has lately been in England. The people who might have taken such an answer are now out of power; and their successors are the very men who have always been against dealing with your highness, and may now take the advantage of this breach of faith, for such I well know they will call it, to throw off your alliance for ever: for the people begin to see their own strength, and their governors to exert it properly, and show them that they want no foreign assistance. And as a proof of this, at this very time, when their enemies not only talk of invading them more confidently than ever, but also have gone so far as to make preparations for such an attempt, so far from being diffident of their own strength, or intimidated to call for help, they have actually sent a powerful body of their troops abroad, and are carrying on the war with vigour and success in every quarter of the world, satisfied that the inhabitants who remain at home, are able to defend their country, and repel every attempt that may be made against it. And

inge in their measures should give a caution how
sons who effected it are provoked'
ire not, I will make the experiment; but do you
p your despatches in such a manner, that we may
in our power to explain them to whatever sense
iit us best. In the mean time we must keep up
earance of treating with France, to give a weight
designs.'
minister was prevented from replying by the en-
of the muster-master, who had been just making
:y, and taking an account of every man able to
ms, in his highness' territories.
ll, said his highness, how do your musters an-
shall I be able to enlarge the number of my troops
ar?' 'May it please your most serene highness,
the officer, here is the return, in which I have
lown every man from twelve to seventy, accord-
your commands.' 'And how do they answer; bet-
n last year I hope; there must a great many boys
rown up since?' 'The list, indeed, looks almost as
usual; but the late battles have so drained us of
fill up the troops, that there is scarce any but
ft at home; and those have been so badly fed of
iat their size does not answer their years, and
ok wretchedly beside. So that, upon the whole,
your highness will find it very difficult to com-
he forces already established, much more to raise
w.'
iust, I will raise them! tell me not of difficulties!
command shall be performed! If there are not
ie women shall put on the men's clothes and go;
not be shortened of my revenue: they shall fight
:lves, since they have not bred soldiers for me'
is, please your highness, is a list of the disabled
'ho are not able to support themselves by any
f work, having lost their limbs in the wars.'
iabled men? I thought I ordered you not to ex-
: them; they might have remained in the hands
enemy: such of them, I mean, as are not able to
soldiers for me, and cultivate the lands; or, such

as were not prisoners, might have been let perish of their wounds; it would have been a mercy to them, to shorten their misery.'

'May it please your highness, I observed your orders, and left a number of such wretches unexchanged; but the enemy saw into my design, and sent them home, to be rid of the trouble of them. And now they are crying for subsistence, and demand the arrears of their pay, which was stopped while they were prisoners. The others our surgeons took proper care of.'

'Insolent slaves! demand pay, when they are no longer able to earn it! and subsistence too! they learned this impudence from their conversation with those English; it is much they did not demand roast beef and pudding too. Hang up half of them, the next word of the kind they dare to utter, to terrify the other half to starve in quiet. And at your peril, let me hear no more of them.

'As for the musters, I will have them completed; man, woman and child shall go! I will make my dominions a desert, before I lessen my consequence among the sovereign powers of Europe.'

CHAP. XXII.

More cares of sovereignty, and consequences of grand Chrysal is sent to market, where he is given to a for bacon.

His highness had just declared this magnanimo solution, when the steward of his household enter let him know, that the butchers and bakers of th Hanse-town, from whence his table was supplied, h fused to send him any more provisions till the were paid, as they had heard that he was to rec more subsidies from England; and there was enough to make out dinner for that day, for th was very numerous and brilliant, all the prin princesses of the various branches of his highne

illustrious house, having come to pay him a visit of congratulation, upon the birth of the most serene prince his son and heir; and that his purveyors had been able to find nothing in his own dominions fit for his table but bear's flesh and venison, nor even a sufficient quantity of these, the misery of his people having made them venture to break through his laws, and hunt in his forests, to save themselves and their families from perishing by famine.

His highness had hearkened to him without any emotion or even concern, till he mentioned this outrageous insult upon his sovereign authority and pleasure, but then bursting into a rage, 'Hunt in my forests!' said he, audacious slaves! dearly shall they pay for their presumption! order my troops to march that way directly! I'll lay the country waste.' 'Please your highness, replied the steward, that will not cost you the trouble of marching your troops: the country is a desert already.'

'Who told you that they have been guilty of this insolence? you should have seized the author of the report, for not apprehending the criminals'

'May it please your highness, they took one wretch in the very fact, and have brought him here, to receive the sentence of your pleasure; and the stag with him alive, which he found in a pit, and had borrowed a gun to shoot. He pleaded hunger, and the cries of a starving family of grandchildren for he is an old man and his three sons have been killed in the wars; but though I own he moved me, I did not presume to let him go.'

'It is well you did not, or you should have suffered in his stead. Go, strip him naked, bind him on that stag, and then let him loose with him upon his back into the woods, proclaiming, that no one, upon pain of death, presume to give him the least relief: he shall have hunting enough.'

'But what will your highness have me do about provisions for the entertainment of the princes? I believe they design a long visit, for they have brought all the

Not fasting, I presume, for they ... fied some of them, that they have come with breakfasts, by calling for refreshment the mom arrived; and indeed, I fear the principal motiv visit of their highnesses, was want of any thi at home.'

'Confusion! what can I do! Here take thi and send for victuals for them.'

The sight of a handful of guineas was an a surprise to the steward, who had not heard o rival of the subsidy from England. He receiv with evident pleasure, and I felt no less in be vered from this scene of sovereignty, of whi sincerely sick; though by the change, I fell fro the price of armies, to the domestic office of market for a morsel of bread; from the glory o the slaughter of thousands, to the virtue of su the lives of a few.

The steward, as soon as he withdrew from sence of his highness, called the other office household together, and told them, with joy in tenance, that there was no foundation for the their master's breaking with England, so t might look famine in the face for another year, firmed the glad tidings by showing them the g

ie little territories of a free state. Plenty was
vard of industry, and content supplied well the
f grandeur.
is highness's minister had pressing motives to
ate his negociations, he went directly to the se-
lealers in provisions, and ordering a comfortable
on the credit of our appearance, returned with
atest despatch, to the discharge of the offices
high employment, in the ceremonials of the

ie course of these transactions, it fell to my lot
aid to a Jew, for bacon and sausages, the butch-
his religion being held to make the best of the
as they never cut out the nice bits to eat them-

CHAP. XXIII.

ision between two dealers in flesh. The celebration e Passover in the traditional way, and the method ocuring (human) lambs explained.

entered into a service, the most diametrically op-
of any in nature to my last; my present master
; himself the very necessaries of life to hide his
nder the appearance of poverty, as my last lived
nost vain ostentation of splendour, to conceal his
under the appearance of riches.
difficult to say which hypocrisy was most absurd
ntradictory to the immutable laws of moral jus-
The former basely stealing, as I may say, from
blic, that wealth which was ordained to be of ad-
to it, and whose value arises only from its be-
d, by thus secreting it in his coffers; and the
n gratification of a vanity as unjustifiable as that
, committing every kind of actual violence to
the want of it.
e was soon initiated into all the mysteries of that
pecies of trade called *peddling*, which is in a man-

by precept, and enforced by [illegible],
exertion of reason, to wear off every [illegible]
conscience, and make the practice natural
pert.

The beauty of my appearance, for I had hitl
caped mutilation, made my master, who was s
in that art, think it improper to throw me ar
diminished heap, as I should but make their
more remarkable. He therefore put me into h
to make a show with upon occasions, and app
proof of his innocence of that practice, for
was too strongly suspected.

The evening after I came into his possession l
to be one of their most solemn festivals. M
therefore, who was of the tribe of Levi, reti
business early, to purify and prepare himself f
lebration of the most secret and mysterious
of their religion.

This was the sacrifice of the *passover*, whic
cret tradition, never committed to writing,
being betrayed, was changed from the typic
of a lamb, to the real immolation of human
which purpose the most beautiful children
chased at any expense. and under any pretex
ignorance of necessitous parents, or the per

But as some traces of natural affection might remain, even in hearts devested of the feelings of common humanity, to remove every obstacle to this practice, and stimulate superstition by hatred and revenge, the children of christians were appointed for this sacrifice, and those especially of the superior ranks of life, whose pride might be too apt to make them treat the people of the Jews with severity and contempt.

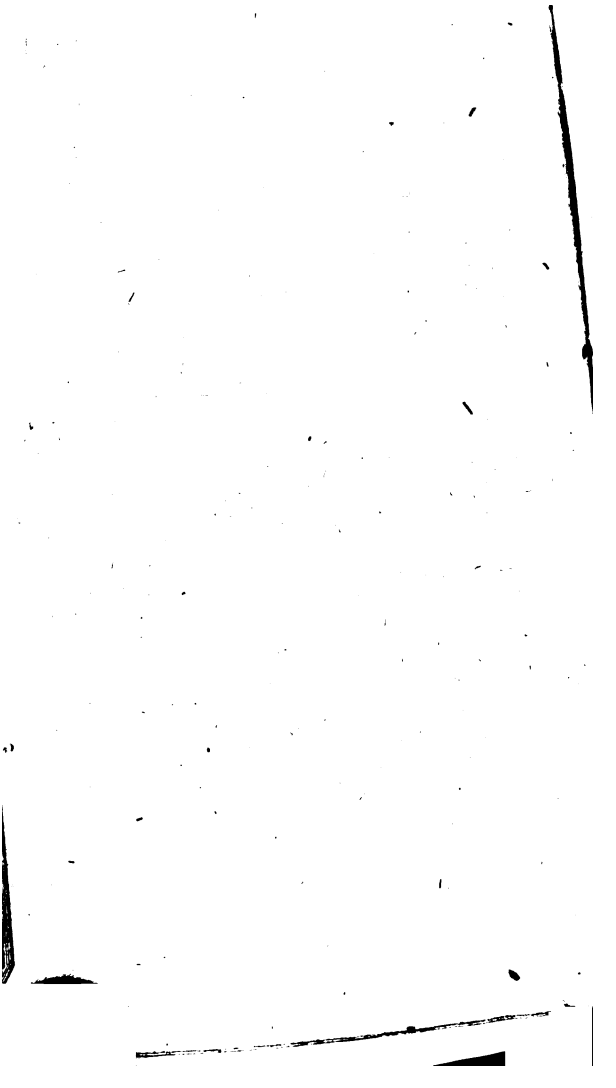
As to other points, the rules laid down in the institution of the *passover* were literally observed, in respect to the victim, who was to be *without blemish, a male of the first year*, that is, the first-born of his mother, and *to be kept fourteen days before he was sacrificed*, during which time they fed him with the richest food, to raise him to the highest perfection of his nature.

The place chosen for the celebration of this ceremony, was a summer-house in a garden belonging to one of the rulers of their synagogue, where they all met at the appointed time. As soon as they were placed in order, one of the elders stood up, and in a long speech declared the occasion of their meeting, read the original institution of the *passover*, and then recited the tradition which changed the sacrifice to be offered, as I said before; concluding with an oath of secrecy which all present joined in and confirmed with the most dreadful imprecations, and which was to be sealed by the participation of this horrid mystery.

When he had ended, the victims of that night were produced, their bodies examined for fear of blemish, and their primogeniture proved by those who had provided them, who were reimbursed their expenses before the sacrifice began, by the general contribution of all present.

This method was used that every person might have an equal share in the merit of the sacrifice, as it would be dangerous, and too expensive to provide a *lamb* for every head of a family in the congregation.

END OF THE FIRST BOOK.



CHRYSAL:

OR, THE

ADVENTURES OF A GUINEA.

BOOK THE SECOND.

CHAP. I.

The rites are interrupted, and the victims changed. This cleared up without a miracle. The few survivors of the first fury brought to public justice.

I SEE your astonishment how so absurd an opinion could ever take possession of a rational mind, as that the Deity can be pleased with the breach of his most strict command, and rendered propitious by an action against which his severest vengeance is denounced; yet such are the errors which the least deviation from the straight paths of reason lead to, when ceremony is made the essence of religion, and human inventions substituted in the place of immutable, eternal virtue.

The *Devil*, whoever is meant by that most comprehensive name, has long been charged with being the author of this and every other vice and folly, which men are ashamed of owning themselves; his temptation being a convenient and comfortable excuse But if man would consider a little, he must blush at so unfair and ridiculous a charge, and give the poor Devil his due, who among all his failings, has never been suspected of being a fool, and nothing else could have devised such gross

of man, who observing that to ...
titude, the first of moral virtues, the divine ...
rected returns of its blessings to be made, in the
oblation or sacrifice, soon perverted the origi
rity of the institution to his own depravity, and
ring the divine beneficence by his capricious
concluded the richer the oblation, or the deare
offerer, the greater would the merit of it be, a
he arose from a lamb to a hecatomb, from brute
man blood; his eagerness to obtain the end, fo
he thus strove to bribe the favour of heaven, hi
him to see the absurdity of the means he used.

All things being prepared, the victims were
to the altar naked and bound, the instruments
ing, and the fires for roasting them, for, horror t
thought! they were to have feasted on their
readiness, and the butchers, of whom my ma
one, just going to begin their work, when the
the house were burst open with an outcry, th
tened the terrors of the guilty wretches, and
soldiers rushed in, and seized them, as they
pified with their fright.

The horror of the sight gave a respite to
striking the very hearts of their soldiers, tho
[redacted] all the cruelties of war, with an as

you; have I rescued you in the very moment when you were going to be sacrificed by these wretches. O my child! my child!'

These words awoke the fury of the soldiers, which burst upon the wretched Jews with a violence not to be restrained. The house was in a moment a scene of horror beyond description. Most of them fell instant sacrifices to this resistless rage. Happier far in having so speedy an end put to their sufferings than the few survivors, who saved their lives for that moment, by throwing themselves among the dead, or taking hold of the children, whom even in this hurricane of passion, the soldiers took all care not to hurt.

The little respite which this caution gave, the officers improved to pacify the soldiers, who would not be persuaded to spare the rest, by any other argument, but a positive assurance of having them put to the most severe and infamous public death.

When the storm was a little calmed by these means, and the living separated from the dead, the pillage of the scene was given up to the men, who rifled all, living and dead, with the most unrelenting severity, and retaliated their wicked intentions, with exemplary justice, on the miserable criminals, stripping them quite naked, and binding them with the very cords which they took off their destined victims, who were unbound with the tenderest care, and carried away till their parents should be discovered, or in case that could not be, to be educated at the public expense, as the children of the state, while their intended murderers were thrown into prison, till a punishment should be appointed severe enough for their guilt.

In the confusion of this affair, I fell into the hands of the officer who had found his child, whose passions were raised so high by the recovery of him, that as soon as the plunder was over, he left his charge to another, and retired to share his joy with his disconsolate wife.

The tenderness of this meeting was a just reverse of the former part of the last scene, where the helpless infants were led forth to be slaughtered.

their wounds,
shorten their misery.
'May it please your highness, I
and left a number of such wretches unexc
the enemy saw into my design, and sent the
be rid of the trouble of them. And now the
for subsistence, and demand the arrears
which was stopped while they were pris
others our surgeons took proper care of.'
'Insolent slaves! demand pay, when they
able to earn it! and subsistence too! the
impudence from their conversation with
it is much they did not demand roast be
too. Hang up half of them, the next v
they dare to utter, to terrify the other
quiet. And at your peril, let me hear
'As for the musters, I will have
man, woman and child shall go! I wi
nions a desert, before I lessen my c
the sovereign powers of Europe.'

CHAP. XXII.

More cares of sovereignty, and con
Chrysal is sent to market, where
for bacon.

A just declara

with their murder, with the strongest appearance of justice.

They were therefore dragged back to prison, where they lay loaded with chains, till the day of their execution, when they were all publicly burned alive on the very spot where they were to have perpetrated their guilt, the house being rased to the ground for that purpose, and all the effects of such as were taken in this fact, confiscated to the use of the state.

CHAP. II.

A breach of neutrality properly resented brings Chrysal into a service which he had long been ambitious of. How he found his new master employed. The king of Bulgaria's reception of the humbled magistrates. His appropriation of money to his own use. His reflections on the sight of Chrysal.

THIS affair was scarce ended, when I changed my master again. The city in which I was, had professed a neutrality in the present war, but whether yielding to inclination, or biassed by private interest, the magistrates had, on many occasions, shown the strongest partiality to the enemies of the king of Bulgaria.

Of this that heroic prince overlooked many instances in compassion to their folly; but instead of inspiring them with proper sentiments of gratitude, this moderation only raised their injudicious pride so high, that attributing it to fear, they at length proceeded so far, as to refuse him those good offices, which, by the universal laws of mankind, he had a right to demand, and treated his messengers with disrespect.

This drew on them a resentment that was never raised in vain. The king, without deigning to waste time in complaints, sent a body of forces directly to their gates, and obliged them to buy their safety with contributions, and deprecate his vengeance with submis-

sions, which humbled their pride, and te
neighbours from being guilty of the like fo

As these contributions were too large to
ately discharged by the state, they were o
levied on the subjects, by which means I c
service of this monarch, to whose treasure
by the humbled magistrates of the city, on

The many great things which I had h
prince, had long made me wish for such a
ty of seeing him, and of having a knowl
heart, that I might be able to judge whetl
was the great man he appeared to the w
his actions, to be. How my expectatior
swered cannot be explained justly without
account of every thing I saw, while I was
but as that would be too much for my tim
gins to grow short, I shall only give you
most remarkable particulars, by which yo
a judgment of the rest.

The king was walking in his camp be
trance of his tent, after having finished th
the morning, conversing with the most en
bility with his officers, and even the priv
of his guard, redressing their complaints,
their wants, when the magistrates of the c
left, arrived to pay their contributions, an
mission for their misbehaviour; for to hum
more effectually, he had ordered that the
tend himself.

As soon as they approached him, they
knees, and delivering the money to his tr
plored his pardon, in the most abject term
sion. 'Arise,' said the monarch, 'and cea
plications; the posture and address are b
to be offered to a man; but the passions e
are ever in extremes; and your fear sinks
low, as your vain insolence raised you
Depart in peace and safety; and let this te
to mistake moderation for fear another tin
ware that you offend not so again. Mercy

able in the first instance, degenerates to folly if extended to a second.'

The magistrates, unable to speak before him, retired in confusion from his presence, when turning to his treasurer, 'Take,' said he, 'so much of that money as will repair the losses sustained by the innocent inhabitants of the country around their city, and see that it is given to the sufferers to be applied to that use, and none other, for I war not with the poor, nor would have my steps marked by desolation, when it can possibly be avoided. And of the remainder leave the usual sum upon my table, for my private occasions.'

Then addressing himself to the officers around him in general, 'How abject,' said he, 'is the submission of the proud! how does guilt humble the conscious heart! These unhappy men, who dared not now to meet our eyes, but hasted with downcast looks from the flash of just indignation, when last we saw them, looked us in the face with the assurance of friendly respect, and seemed happy in the marks of our regard. Let this teach us to preserve the adamantine shield of a clear conscience, and terror can never strike a dart through it to our hearts.'

When the treasurer went to divide the money, among which I lay, according to his master's orders, I was greatly alarmed for fear I should be torn so soon from the presence of this prince; but my anxiety was relieved when he took that bag in which I was, and gave it to one of his master's pages, to lay upon his table.

The many things I had heard of this prince's greatness, had, I own, deceived me into expectations of pomp and grandeur in his court, and particularly about his person. This made me surprised to find every thing in a plainness, far greater than what I had in many instances observed in private life. But I instantly perceived my error, and that his greatness was his own, established on the virtues of his soul, and independent of, and superior to every adventitious circumstance.

I had not lain long upon his table when he entered alone, and walking a meditative turn or two across the

CHAP. III.

The king takes a view of his camp in disguise. The exalted pleasure he received in the various occurrences of his walk He gains a great victory. His conduct in and after the battle.

THE notion I had formed of a camp from the effects which I had seen of war, made me expect a scene of tumult and confusion. But how was I surprised here, to find every thing as regular and tranquil, as in the best governed city in the midst of peace.

My master had not walked far, when some conversation that seemed to be carried on with warmth in one of the tents, catching his ear, he stopped to listen what might be the subject of it. 'I imagine,' said a voice within, 'that we shall have a battle soon: the cheerfulness of the king's looks, and the more than common spirits he has been in for these few days, are certain signs that he has some great things in view. I always observe him so before a battle.'

'The sooner it comes the better,' replied another, 'I only wish, that our forces were not so overmatched in numbers; not that I fear success when he is with us; but that we might be able to give them a total defeat at once, and so prevent their making head again. For such is the inequality at present, that while we are killing half of them, the other half escape; and though what we destroy exceeds the number of our own army, yet another army of the runaways still remains to give us more trouble. But however we must only do our duty, and kill them all one after another'

'And so we will, brother,' continued the other, 'if it please God to preserve our king to us; for while we have him we can fear nothing. The number of our enemies only increases the glory of vanquishing them. Indeed I wonder how they can stand before us even as they do; wretches that are dragged to the war against their inclination, who have no interest in the event, no

attachment to their leaders. But what attachment should they have to such leaders, who show no regard to their distresses, nor make any provision for their wants, but just drive them to battle, like oxen to the slaughter, and when it is over, take no farther care about them, but let them perish by famine, if they cannot relieve themselves by plundering the unhappy countries, friends or enemies alike, through which they go?'

'Well, brother,' returned a third voice, 'thank God that is not our case; we follow a leader who is a father to his soldiers, and provides for all their occasions. We fight for ourselves, and our families, for our laws and religion, and are sure that he will support us in the enjoyment of them, when he has disappointed the designs of his enemies, and restored peace to his people: but if we are to fight to-morrow, we had better take our rest to-night, to make us fresh and strong for the battle. God bless and preserve our king, while his care watches over us, we can sleep in safety in the midst of our enemies.'

This genuine tribute of praise melted the heart of the king with the sublimest delight, and drew the tear of tenderness from his eye. 'O my God,' said he, when the voices ceased, 'enable me to protect this people, and to bring this just war to a happy end, that they may enjoy the fruit of their virtues.' He then continued his progress, in which he met many such occasions of conscious pleasure. When he saw that all things were in proper order in the camp, his next care was to visit the quarters of the wounded and sick, for he would not trust them to any person, where he could possibly attend to them himself.

The manner in which all things were ordered here, for the relief and comfort of the evils inseparable from war, were alone sufficient to raise the highest idea of the tenderness and humane care, which directed and supported it. No riot or disorder; no negligence or abuse among the attendants; no misapplication or embezzlement of the provisions made for the patients: all

was order and harmony between them. How unlike to other scenes of the same nature which I had seen before.

If he was delighted with the spirited attachment of his soldiers in health, his delight was almost raised to ecstacy, by the behaviour of these victims of the madness of the great. The thought of having suffered in his cause, the extremest anguish of pain, nor even the agonies of death ever making them utter a syllable to his disadvantage, or forget him in their prayers, in which his preservation was always joined with their own relief, and his happiness recommended with their souls to heaven.

This was too moving to be long borne; he joined in the general prayer, and hasted from the tender scene as soon as he had fulfilled the motive of his going, by taking a strict view of every thing, in which his orders might be disobeyed; and these his particular family, as he called them, suffer by neglect.

His tour was now finished, and he returned to his tent, to take his necessary rest, having distributed, on the various occasions that had occurred in his walk, all the money he had taken with him, except me, who happened to stick in the corner of his pocket.

Temperance, exercise, and serenity of conscience ensured his repose; he fell asleep the moment his head touched the pillow, nor awoke till his usual early time of rising the next morning, when he returned to the fatigue and perplexity of such a multiplicity of affairs with a clear head and undismayed heart, and soon reduced the confusion of them into such order, as made their execution easy.

As the soldier had judged, the hour of battle was at hand. The king had scarce finished the business of the morning, when an officer brought him an account, that the forces of the enemy were in motion. 'I expected it,' said the king coolly, 'I knew they could not remain long in the situation they were in. But let us observe their motions, that we may regulate ours by them.

Then ordering some of his generals to follow him, he went to the top of a neighbouring house, from whence he could view them distinctly, where having observed them attentively for some considerable time, 'It is done, my friends!' said he, with a smile of joy that enlightened all his face, 'it is done! that last motion is what we wanted. Let us haste and embrace the opportunity which heaven has put into our hands. Then descending with an alacrity that inspired every beholder, he made his dispositions for the battle, and putting himself at the head of his forces, marched directly against the enemy.

Descriptions of battles are never satisfactory; the confusion is too great, and the business of the scene too complex to be brought into the regularity of any one design. I shall therefore only say, that my master was completely victorious; and to raise his own glory the higher, the victory was entirely gained by that part of his forces which he commanded in person; the excellent disposition he had made of the rest, rendering it unnecessary for them to do more than stand spectators of the action, from the situation in which he placed them, while they prevented him from being surrounded by the enemy.

This victory was not gained without resistance: the field was long and obstinately disputed, and my master often obliged to lead his men to the charge: but numbers were at length forced to submit to superior valour; and the evening sun saw his banners wave in triumph, where those of his enemies had menaced his destruction in the morning. If the intrepidity with which he flew from rank to rank, and exposed himself to every shape of death in the action, had struck me with astonishment, I was not less affected by his conduct after it was over; when cooling instantly from that enthusiasm of courage, he gave his orders for securing the glorious advantage he had gained, for taking immediate care of the unhappy sufferers, both friends and enemies without distinction, and for refreshing his own laboured soldiers, with all the serenity of peace.

CHAP. IV.

y fruits of victory. Chrysal finds new reason fo his master. A stranger throws himself at his mplore justice. The story of the stranger.

ransactions succeeding this event, were but ıon occurrences on such occasions, in which ılways something so cruel in the triumphs of rs, and so severe in the sufferings of the van- that to a being free from the contradictory of mankind, the very thought is painful. His next care, after returning public thanks to n the very spot where its favour had been so as to reward the behaviour of his soldiers; he he promoted! he gave money to them, accord- ir different ranks and dispositions. Nor was e more bounteous in the reward of merit, than the punishment of the want of it.

such a leader, what forces could withstand his Under the discerning eye of such a prince, not actuated with ambition to distinguish him- execution of his duty, to obtain his favour? d to be guilty of disobedience or neglect, to wrath?

the field of battle the victorious army was di- rched away to a siege, their success in which ben them an opportunity of attacking another he enemy with advantage.

round of carnage was so shocking, that the my master were not a balance to the horrors rvice, and I began to wish for a release from cene of glory, when an unexpected occasion ae his character in a light, that raised my ad- of him still higher.

was riding along the lines of his camp, the after the battle, reviewing a body of forces was detaching on a particular expedition, a the habit of a private soldier threw himself

across his way, crying, 'Mercy! O great king! have mercy on the sufferings of a wretch in despair, and show yourself the substitute of heaven by impartial justice.' The guards and attendants on the king would have spurned the suppliant out of the way, but his majesty, struck with the strangeness of the address, and imagining it must proceed from some extraordinary cause, interposed, and bidding him arise, 'What is the grievance you complain of?' said he, with a placid look and encouraging accent, 'or against whom do you so solemnly implore justice?'

'O, great and good king,' replied the stranger, with an air that bespoke something above his present appearance, 'my griefs are too many to be told so concisely as your present situation demands, and the justice I implore will require time to devest nature of its strongest passions.' 'What can this mean?' said the monarch in surprise; 'meet me directly at my tent, and expect that justice which the simplicity of truth shall be entitled to, without these laboured exclamations.'—The business which his mind was intent upon, prevented the king's thinking any more of this affair, till he saw the man at his return to his tent; when calling to him, 'Now,' said he, 'speak your griefs with the boldness, but also with the guard of truth, and doubt not the redress of justice.'—Encouraged by these words, the stranger bowing his head, and pausing a moment, as if to support his grief, began thus: 'So may the ear of heaven be ever open to thy petitions, O gracious king, as thou hast readily vouchsafed to hear my cries! so may its justice redress thy wrongs, as thou shalt deal with mine. Thou seest before thee the most wretched of mankind, whom despair has reduced to the necessity of flying from the defence of his country, and imploring justice for his private wrongs, from the declared foe of my sovereign. But let me not waste your time with fruitless complaints. My name, though spoken with some respect in my native country, is too obscure to have reached your ears, as my ancestors wisely confined their virtues to private life, nor ever laboured to

emblazon their names with titles, that too often mar the happiest of their owners.

'In their steps I trod, till the wrath of heaven kindled the ambition of princes, and my country became the theatre of their contention. I then thought it my duty to arise in its defence, and the justice of my motive drew success on my attempts. But while I vainly indulged the hope of being instrumental in delivering my country from the horrors of war, a foe broke into my house, thus destitute of its defender, and rifled all the treasure of my soul. O, my unhappy wife! my newly wedded, beauteous wife! in vain didst thou call upon me in the hour of distress! when the hand of the ravisher was twisted in thine hair, and the horrors of immediate ruin took possession of thy soul! Thy protector was away, busied in the defence of others, while the wolf was ravaging his deserted fold.

'But whither does my distraction hurry me? O pardon, gracious monarch, the inconsistencies of despair! I will be brief; I will not trespass on thy precious time.' He paused then a moment, till a flood of tears eased the fulness of his heart, and then proceeded thus.

'In the irruption of thy troops into Bohemia, about six months ago, my unhappy fortune led a party of them to my house, where the industry of my ancestors, for ages of peace, fell a sacrifice to the wantonness of unrestrained devastation in one moment. But I complain not of this. It was my share of the indiscriminate calamity. Alas! my woes are of another nature.

'The beauty of my wife struck the very hardened hearts of the soldiers with such reverence, that, in the fury of their outrage, they dared not to lay a sacrilegious hand on her: but this safeguard that protected her from rapine, only raised the more audacious rage of lust against her. The officer who commanded the party no sooner saw her, than, inflamed with brutal desire, he hurried her away with him to the camp, where imagination shrinks in horror, from the thought of what she may have suffered.

'The news of my misfortune soon reached m
restraints of military duty were of force to hold
moment; I flew to the scene of my ruin, where h
learned what I have related to you, the greatness
grief stupified me for a time, till the thought
wife's being still alive, and in the possession of h
visher, roused me to a resolution of labouring f
relief. I therefore immediately entered in disguis
those very troops which had perpetrated my ru
I despaired of eluding the vigilance of thy offic
any other means. My stratagem had success;
learned that the officer, who had brought my wif
my house, had been obliged to give her up to h
neral, who had demanded her as soon as she ha
brought to the camp.

'A dawn of hope broke in upon me; though I
not gain any account of her after this, I thought
man honoured with your particular esteem, m
possessed of virtue, and this I knew must be he
tection.

'Big with this hope, I found means to rejoin m
corps, where my absence was easily excused to
eral who was my friend, and who readily yielded
request of sending a trumpet with a letter to inq
such a lady, and to desire that she might be treate
the tenderness and respect due to her sex and
till she should be restored to her friends.

'But all my fond hopes fell to the ground, w
answer was returned, that the general knew not
a person. Despair now stared me in the face;
all the horrors of my condition; and would that
have returned in my disguise and stabbed the r
at the head of his forces, had I not reflected t
Theodora might be only exposed by such an ac
new insults, and her life perhaps sacrificed in
and ignominy to revenge.

'While I fluctuated in this distress, heaven i
me with the thought of having recourse to your
Though he is the enemy of my sovereign, said
a man who feels the tender impulse of human
a king, who delights in justice! I therefor

CHRYSAL:

OR, THE

ADVENTURES OF A GUINEA.

BOOK THE SECOND.

CHAP. I.

The rites are interrupted, and the victims changed. Th cleared up without a miracle. The few survivors of t first fury brought to public justice.

I SEE your astonishment how so absurd an opinion cou ever take possession of a rational mind, as that the Dei can be pleased with the breach of his most strict co mand, and rendered propitious by an action again which his severest vengeance is denounced; yet su are the errors which the least deviation from the straig paths of reason lead to, when ceremony is made t essence of religion, and human inventions substituted the place of immutable, eternal virtue.

The *Devil*, whoever is meant by that most comprehe sive name, has long been charged with being the auth of this and every other vice and folly, which men a ashamed of owning themselves; his temptation being convenient and comfortable excuse But if man woul consider a little, he must blush at so unfair and ridic lous a charge, and give the poor Devil his due, wh among all his failings, has never been suspected of bein a fool, and nothing else could have devised such gro

but if this complaint is only a calumny devised to exasperate me against one of my best friends, severely shall the author of it feel that justice which he so solemnly implores. Let him therefore be taken into custody 'till the event decides the doubt; but let him be treated with that humanity which his apparent distress stands in need of; nor let any hardship or indignity give justice the appearance of prejudice, or seem to intimidate his resolution'

He then retired to enjoy those few moments of his life, which privacy enabled him to call his own.

His majesty's commands were so punctually obeyed, that the general arrived at the camp the very next day, where he immediately waited on his master, who received him with his usual familiarity, and having conferred with him for some time, on the situation of the affairs under his care, he led him to the door of his tent, where he had ordered the stranger to be brought to confront him, and then spoke thus, as if in continuation of his former discourse: 'It has ever been my strongest wish, my most positive command, that the calamities of this necessary war should fall as light as possible on the innocent subjects of those powers who have provoked it: particularly I have always enjoined the strictest care, to avoid every unnecessary devastation of private property, every appearance of cruelty, or ill treatment to the defenceless weakness of the aged, of women and children. What then must be my grief to find these orders disobeyed? to find that the ruins of the poor mark the marches of my armies, and the cries of private anguish arise to heaven against me? But these enormities shall not lie on my head, for neglect of punishing them; nor be persisted in on the hope of impunity. Were my right hand guilty of such crimes I would cut it off with my left, rather than it should infect my mind.'

The solemnity with which the king spoke these words, struck all present with terror for the accused, who alone was ignorant of their design. The king saw the general concern, and to let the impression sink the deeper, he paused some moments before he proceeded; then

ning short upon the general with a determined look,
l awful voice, 'Tell me, said he, where is the woman,
iom thou hadst from the officer who brought her to
: camp, when the forces under thy command entered
o Bohemia? the woman whom the Bohemian general
it to inquire after in vain; and whom I fear thou didst
ay, and still detainest for purposes too base to men-
n?'

The unexpectedness of this charge deprived the un-
ppy criminal of all presence of mind: he stood abash-
, and the confusion of his looks too plainly betrayed
guilt. The king saw his distress with the greatest
ncern, but superior to every private regard that could
erfere with his sublimer character, 'Tell me where
e is this instant! said he, nor aggravate by falsehood,
mes already too flagrant; for I will know the whole
this black affair.'

'O sir! replied the general, throwing himself at his
t, I acknowledge my crime; but I cannot bear thy
ath; let me die this moment; let that punishment
piate my guilt; but afflict me not longer with thy
pleasure, which is heavier than I can bear.' 'Where
the woman? Speak.' 'Safe and inviolate in my
it. My entreaties have not been able to prevail
her virtue; and my passion was too delicate to
:k gratification by force.' 'This moment let her
sent for; and let the cause of her coming be conceal-
from her: I will learn the truth of this strange affair
m herself. In the mean time let her husband be
:ated with tenderness and respect. His misfortunes
serve compassion.'

The king had scarce said this, when an express arrived
m another of his armies, which guarded his own do-
nions from the calamities of war, to inform him, that
ey had been repulsed with great loss, in an attack upon
e army of the enemy, which was now in full march to
s capital.' 'Thy will be done, O God, said the king,
y will be done.' And then without any appearance of
rprise or alteration in his looks, he instantly gave or-
rs for a strong detachment of the army under his own

... this people have rest: if I ...
of it, O let it fall on my head alo
There is nothing certain in this
wise man's care or regard; the
pleased thee to bless our arms so l
to a prospect of peace But the s
and this advantage will raise the p
enemies still higher, and make ne
cessary to bring them to a sense of
Thy will be done, O Lord; but as it
it is our duty to make use of the me
put into our power, to accomplish
pears to us most just and advantag
of war are ready to burst upon my
endeavours to save it, and divert th
they shall not unopposed; I mysel
breach, and defend my native coun

The serenity in the looks of the k
fears of the army, and every one pr
with the greatest alacrity; and thou
whole camp in motion, it occasioned
confusion. Active as light, the kin
ordered every thing

CHAP. VI.

Conclusion of the story of the stranger. His wife arrives and acquits the general. The king's speech to him, and generosity to the strangers. Chrysal changes his service, and goes with them. Some general remarks on the character of the king of Bulgaria, and the probable consequences of the war.

By this time the Bohemian lady arrived, whom the king ordered to be brought directly to his tent. The first sight of this woman raised emotions in his heart, which it had long been a stranger to. A beauty that exceeded imagination, and a sweetness and expression in her looks beyond description, soon made him sensible that all his heroism could not eradicate the passions of nature, and raised his pity both for the unfortunate general and for her husband.

He stood some moments gazing at her in silent astonishment; but recollecting himself soon, he addressed her thus, with the highest complacency and respect in his look and accent. 'I have sent for you, madam, to this improper place for the delicacy of your sex, to learn from yourself the manner of your having been brought away from Bohemia, and the cause of your being since detained by the general of my army. Speak madam, have you suffered any violence, any usage improper for your sex and merit? speak with the assurance of truth, and expect justice and redress.'

'O mighty king, (said the lady, prostrating herself at his feet,) oft have I heard of thy wonderous virtues; but never 'till this moment could I think that you could stoop so low as to take notice of my wretchedness. My sad story is no more than this: I was torn from my house by an officer of your army; I was hurried away to the camp by him, and there insulted by the base offers of his love; but heaven delivered me from him. Your general heard of my distress and rescued me from his power; since which time I have had no personal cause

of complaint, beside the indiscriminate calamity of wars, which have robbed me of my husband, and left a friendless widow in the hands of mine enemies.' A flood of tears here stopped her utterance.

The king raising her from the ground, proceeded thus: 'A widow, madam, did you say; how long since have you lost your husband, and by what means did you hear of his death?'

'O, sire! replied she, as soon as I was freed from the horrors of brutal violence by the general, I wrote to my husband with his permission, but received no answer to many, very many letters. This suspense was worse than death, and almost drove me to despair; till the general at length, in compassion to my misery, wrote himself to the commander of the army in which my husband had served; who returned him for answer, that he had been killed about the time when I was taken prisoner. O! happy had been my lot had I shared his fate!'

'I hope, madam, said the king, you have received no injuries, that make you weary of life: I hope my general has not misbehaved himself to you.'

'O, sire! replied she, I have received no injuries, beside the irreparable loss of my husband, after which I can have no desire to live. As for the general, he has always treated me with the greatest compassion and tenderness: but now, will your majesty hear the voice of affliction? will you grant the only wish of a heart in despair? let me be conveyed to some religious house, where I may devote the sad remnant of my days to the service of heaven, far from the knowledge of the general, and every other person who has ever heard my name. I am sensible of the presumption of troubling you with this request; but to whom should we fly in the moment of distress, except to heaven, or its vicegerents, especially those whose virtues give its seal to their authority.'

'You may depend, returned the king, upon every endeavour of my power, to make you happy. But, madam, what meant the particular mention of the general in your desire of being retired from the knowledge

orld? Pray, be ingenuous; I hope he has not
ressed the limits of his own virtue and my com-

sir! replied she, mistake not the incoherencies of
:tion; the general has always treated me with re-
and tenderness; tenderness in excess, for nothing
hid from you, was the only thing my soul could
rove in his behaviour. He offered me honourable
but, alas, my husband! my dear husband has pos-
ı of this heart!, there he is buried! nor ever shall
r love disturb his dear remembrance.'
ıdam, be comforted, returned the king, such vir-
your's is the peculiar care of heaven; you may
ıpy yet; your husband may be still alive: in the
ers of these unhappy times, many who are thought
alive, are long since dead; many who have been
ıought dead, are found to be alive.' 'O, sire!
:an your words import? you would not jest with
! you cannot speak in vain! O, am I yet to hope
ıo long despair?' 'Hope! always hope! but I
end a proper person to explain my words.'
ng this, the king went to the door of his tent, and
her husband bursting with anxiety and impa-
he called him, 'go, said he, in there, and see
ɔlessings heaven reserves for virtue, go in alone;
ıeltings of the soul, as must attend your meeting,
ɔ delicate to be exposed to other eyes.'
n turning to the general, 'you have behaved no-
y friend, said he, in such temptation, which was
too great for human virtue; had you injured such
:nce, dear as you are to my heart, your life should
xpiated the crime. But you have behaved nobly;
ı a trial, it is virtue to refrain from vice; the er-
ɔu have fallen into, are but the weaknesses of na-
for to have been insensible to her beauty and per-
ıs, would have argued a deficiency in humanity.
:ware, my friend, of indulging these passions; they
te the heart, and wean the soul insensibly from
; the example is before thine eyes; see how the
:e of love has been able to urge the noble heart

of this woman's husband, to desert his charg into the service of his enemies,—to fight again tates of his own conscience: think of this, a cautious for the future; the heart of a soldi room for love.'

The general, unable to reply, threw him feet, and embraced his knees. 'I understand the king, smiling, your passion is not quite you shall have employment to wear off this r ness: return to your command this moment, my farther orders.'

The general obeyed, and the king addre around him, 'To be without fault, said he, be a man; he is the best, who has the sm allowance is to be made for human frailty, temptation is too great for human virtue.'

As the king said this, the stranger and his out together, and throwing themselves at hi dewed them with tears of grateful ecstac said the monarch, and be happy in each othe restored you your wife, (said he to the hus am ready to do you every further instance which you can demand.'

'My soul is satisfied, O gracious king; satisfied, replied he;—I ask no more of hea reward your goodness, your justice and comp

'But there is one thing more to be consi the king; your estate was wasted, your hou by my soldiers; I do not know the loss you suffered: take this, (giving him a large purs if that is not sufficient to repair it, when hea cy to mankind shall bid the calamities of w if my life is spared, come to me, and I will re cause of your complaint. I do not ask you t my service in this war, but if your honour science oppose it not, you may expect every ment due to your merit.'

'O sire! it is too much, your goodness o me; I will retire from the seat of war; I w heaven for your happiness and safety; and

cannot, may not fight for you, my arm shall never more be raised against you.'

His wife and he then withdrew to prepare for their departure, leaving the king no less happy in being the author of their happiness, than his goodness and bounty had made them. I here quitted the service of this great prince, being in the purse which he gave to the stranger. The happiness which this pair experienced, in being thus unexpectedly restored to each other, is not to be expressed; the delicacy of their love being as much too sublime for description, as the sensuality of other scenes was beneath it. In a word, they wanted, they wished for nothing more, and to secure the possession of what they enjoyed, they resolved to go and live privately with his brother, an ecclesiastic in Vienna, till the war should be at an end, and they might with safety return into their own country. This resolution was soon taken, they applied for passports that evening, and left the camp the next morning.

Sick as I was of such a scene of blood, I own I could not leave this prince without reluctance. I see you are desirous that I should give you a character of him, but I must not gratify your curiosity; what I have told you of his actions may convince you, that he is the greatest of men: but humanity is too frail to be able to form any definitive judgment from his past, for his future life. Success may elevate; misfortune may sour his mind; and so overthrow that equality of it, which now raises him almost above man. His enemies are numerous and inveterate; his friends few, and hardly steady enough to be relied on: so that his dependance is solely on the attachment of his own subjects, on the strength of his own soul.

What will be the event of his fortune, is not permitted me to conjecture: this only I must say, that if he falls, it had been better for his country, for Europe in general, that he had never been born; as his struggles will exhaust their strength, and leave them an easy prey to a foe, (*the Turk,*) whose silence makes them not apprehensive of him, but who laughs in his heart to

see them thus do his work, and destroy against e other, the forces which might prevent his adding th to the number of nations which already groan under yoke. A design which he certainly meditates, and n not lose a moment to put in execution, when the opp tunity he watches for is ripe.

CHAP. VII.

Chrysal arrives in Vienna, where he meets an old acqua ance. The history of his master's brother. His v sion, labours, and success in England. He is sen Peru. He disapproves of the precipitancy of the n sures carried on there, and returns to Europe to pref matters there.

In the immediate scene of the war was shocking, appearance of the countries around it was rather wo In the former, the hurry of action kept the mind busy to attend to every minute distress: but he dismal desolation opened a field for melancholy ref tion, which every object added horrors to. The la laid waste; the villages in ashes; the inhabitants rishing in the fields and high roads, of wounds, s ness, famine, and every various kind of misery, wh the madness of human nature can inflict upon itself.

Through such monuments of military glory did travel to Vienna, where my master and his wife were ceived with open arms by his brother, who insisted their living in his hou[redacted]. The scene was here chan from the tumults and wants of war, to all the lux and ease of peace.

The moment I saw this ecclesiastic, I knew him have been a member of the convent, to the hea which I had belonged in Peru. This unexpected m ing, at such a distance, raised a curiosity to know cause of his removal, from a place where I thoug

had left him settled, in all the happiness which riches and sensual pleasures could afford.

It was not long before this curiosity was gratified; for the very evening after my master's arrival, he led him to walk in his garden, and sitting down under a tree on the brink of a fountain, addressed him thus:

'It is many years, my dearest brother, since I had the happiness of seeing you last. Various have been the climates I have gone through; various the vicissitudes of my fortune since that day; from despair to exultation; from royal affluence and power to apprehension of perishing by famine, or in a prison. Wonder not at my words, I will explain them to you in a short view of my life, which it is necessary I should give you, to prepare you for the participation of secrets, in which your assistance may be employed in establishing the most extensive and firm power, which ever yet was raised upon this globe. You may remember, though you were then very young, that the representations of the Jesuit to whose care our education was committed, made such an impression upon me, that in despite of my father's threats and entreaties, I renounced my patrimony in your favour, and taking only a small sum of money to defray the expenses of my journey, went directly to Rome with my tutor, where I readily obtained admission into the Society of Jesus, as soon as I had gone through the usual preparatory forms of education.

'Nothing remarkable happened to me during the first years of my being professed, my studies engrossing my whole time and attention, in which I made such a proficiency, that the general of the order thought it proper to send me into the world, in the service of the society.

'The first stage of my mission was to England, whither I went to counteract the poison which was dispensing against us, by an apostate of our order, who under the pretence of employing his abilities in the service of the society, had been admitted to all the libraries, and suffered to take extracts from all the records of the church. But no sooner had he made such a collection as he thought sufficient for his purpose, than he fled to

England, his native country, where renouncing his
and religion, he turned the weapons which had be
trusted in his hands for the defence of the ch
against her, employing the abstracts he had made t
defamation of the character, and subversion of
power of the Holy See.

'My success in this my first negotiation, (for in
ance of truth, reason, conscience, and common sens
plausible insinuations, by forged certificates, or. v
was the same thing, by certificates from people
would certify any thing in their own favour, ag
a man who attacked the very fundamentals of
power; by bribery, subornation, perjury, and every
of artifice; I, in a great measure, defeated his de
and overturned the authority of his work;) my suc
I say, in this difficult undertaking, for he had gon
from among ourselves, and was versed in our whol
ence, encouraged the order to continue me in that
sion, but in a higher office.

'The laws, religion, and government of the n
were now the objects assigned to my attacks, in v
I laboured with various success for some years, in
character which human volubility could assume.
a quaker, a methodist, a deist; I wrote for the min
or against the government, as the prevailing humo
the day promised attention to my writings. Th
which flows around that island, being not more ur
dy than the minds of the inhabitants, nor more liab
be ruffled by the winds of heaven, than they by
breath of popular rumour.

'I proceeded thus for some time, with various suc
till happening to disclose some secret transactions, v
were known there only to the person concerned, an
been communicated to me from abroad, in order t
dissention between the people and their governo
the ruin of both; the conscious parties were alar
and my intelligence traced so secretly, that I had
culty to escape by flight from an ignominious d
which the resentment of those whose ruinous mac

tions I had thus discovered to their country, would certainly have brought me to

'My failing in this attempt, in which thousands had failed before me, was no prejudice to my character, nor in the least lessened me in the opinion of the order. On the contrary, the efforts I had made were so daring, so deeply laid, and so well conducted, that I was now judged a proper person to be employed in greater matters.

'I was therefore sent, the next year, to what is called the Spanish world, but is really the Jesuits heaven in America, where matters of the highest moment were just ripe for execution. When I came there, I found things in a forwardness too great for their foundation; the eagerness of some of our people hurrying on events before proper preparation had ensured their success. In short, they were ready to revolt from Spain and Portugal, before they had made provisions to support themselves in such an attempt. They wanted European officers soldiers, arms, and ammunition, for on the natives there is no dependence; but, above all, the time was unfavourable. The powers they meant to attack in this vital part, were at peace with all the world, and consequently at liberty to turn their whole force against them

'I therefore counselled them to moderate their zeal, and wait till better preparations, and a more favourable minute should make their success more probable. But they would not hearken to my advice, but attributed it to envy, or want of resolution: on which I left them to their own ill fortune, and hasted home to provide a remedy for evils which I could not prevent.'

CHAP. VIII.

Continuation of the Jesuit's discourse. He show
mising situation of his affairs at present. T
method by which Spain and Portugal are to b
into the war with England. He proposes to h
to join in the general, that he may accomplish
cular design.

THE event has confirmed my opinion; by str
soon, the blow has been ineffectual. However
though disconcerted by this precipitancy, are
ruined; and care may yet repair the effects
folly.

In this cause, I now labour in concert with
my brethren in every court of Europe; and I
satisfaction to think that we have a prospect o
The only obstacle that retards us at present, i
ficulty of making the courts of Spain and Por
ter into the war against England. Could we b
to bear, our work would be easy. The mig
power of England will not only prevent thei
over forces to oppress us before we can esta
power, but will also assist us to carry on th
share in the spoil, and distress their enemies.

'But while the present kings are on the t
those kingdoms, it will be scarcely possible to
designs to perfection, they are so utterly aver
zarding the consequences of a war with a na
whose alliance they receive such advantages.
thing, therefore, which we do must be to rem
The former has already swallowed his death
the process will be so slow as to escape suspici
the other such caution is not necessary, nor
time for it. The arm is already lifted against
a stroke that will terrify the world.

'When these obstacles are removed, the exe
our designs will meet with no farther delay.
cessors to these princes we have secured such

ence on, that we can work them to whatever we please, and have already poisoned their minds with prejudices against England.*

'To provide officers of approved fidelity and experience to command our forces, is the next object of our care. Shall I candidly own to you, that such a length of time, and multiplicity of affairs, had almost obliterated all my remembrance of my family; but the moment I heard your name mentioned with the respect due to your merits in the present war, a flood of infant fondness melted my heart, and tears of tenderest joy acknowledged that I had a brother. I immediately gave notice to our general, and by his order am empowered to treat thus with you.

'On my engagement for your fidelity, for your abilities are known to be far superior to any that shall oppose you, I am commissioned to offer you the supreme command of all our forces in this great undertaking. With what joy I make this offer, the pleasure that you would feel in serving your brother, can best enable you to judge.

'Though I will tell you farther, that mine is raised higher than common feelings can convey a notion of. I have hitherto only unfolded the general design of our order, in which I am but a party, though a principal and material one. But shall I tell you also, that my designs terminate not with theirs; as your command will make you master of all their force, and as power is the consequence of that, you will be able to confer it where you please; or indeed, rather to retain it in your own hands, while I shall only ease you of the trouble of conducting and establishing the policy of an infant state.

'This was my motive for writing to you so pressingly to come to Vienna. This is the end which I have been labouring for all my life. I am advanced in years, and shall never marry to beget an heir; you are young, and

* The conduct of the present king of Spain, hitherto, shows that the Jesuit had formed a wrong opinion of him at least.

will have many. Assist me, therefore, to a throne, which must descend to your posterity; which, by holding it at first, as under the sov of the order, will soon be established by th beyond their own power to shake.

'I have now unbosomed myself to my brot all the confidence of so near an alliance. You haps wonder at my openness, with one whon not seen since he was a child. But I know you ter in life: and, above all, I know myself safe ing betrayed, because the information would received.

'Consider, therefore, whether you will emb offer, whether you will reign in a splendour th dazzle the eyes of the greatest prince in Europ here in slavery and dependence. The alterna not admit a moment's hesitation. I see you will acquaint our general with it; you and y shall remain here with me, till the proper our departure comes, which will depend on stances, not yet settled. In the mean time we sh an opportunity of conferring on these subjects and preparing all things for our undertaking, i ner that shall ensure success.'

Though my master made no reply to this that testified the least disapprobation of it, I cc ly see that many parts of the scheme affected the strongest abhorrence. At the same time offer of royalty was a temptation which shook lution, and almost vanquished his virtue.

His brother saw the conflict in his heart w sure: had he yielded readily and without reluc should have withdrawn his confidence from su pravity of soul; and the struggle convinced he was his own, as he knew that the man, a the woman, who deliberates between virtue an lost.

CHAP. IX.

The Jesuit proceeds to show the rise of the war in Germany, and explains the motives of the several parties engaged in it, as also of the neutrality observed by some particular states.

THE Jesuit the next evening resumed the conversation, and to remove every doubt of success that might deter his brother from jointure in his designs, proceeded thus:

'My brother, said he, there is nothing so disgusting to a rational man, as the mistakes and blunders which passion, prejudice, pride and ignorance, produce in the conduct of all the courts in the world, even ours at Rome not being quite exempt from them, though the freest of all others. As for this at Vienna, it is at present a scene where every absurd, every destructive passion rules. Among these must you seek for the sources of the present war, that lays all Germany waste: female pride, piqued by some slighting expressions from one esteemed inferior in rank, and stimulated by a desire of recovering by surprise, what had been yielded, or rather extorted by treaty, influenced this sagacious court, in conjunction with that of Saxony, to form designs against the king of Bulgaria: but the vigilance of that monarch prevented their designs, of which he had timely notice, and before their schemes were ripe for execution, he boldly attacked them, and so anticipated the blow meditated against him.

'So daring a step surprised all Europe, and influenced many who were unacquainted with the motives of it, to take part against him, while more did for private advantage. Of these France was the first, who concluding a league with her ancient enemy, in despite of family animosity, has entered into a war, that seems not to concern her at all; nor indeed does it in the obvious consequences of it; but she has farther designs in view, and in return for the assistance she gives to crush this prince,

them. The other nations who have ac
ance, have acted from motives merely
first view, fighting for the pay promise
perial and French courts, the latter of
ed her generosity so far, as to undertal
new ally with money as well as men.

'But it is not improbable that they
pointed, and the king of Bulgaria no
ruin meditated against him, but also
machinators; one of the principal of w
has already had abundant cause to repe
taking. As for this court, it now fight
as may be said, for if that hero is vic
less is to be expected here, than the
imperial dignity, of whose authority
many instances of the most flagrant ab
such a revolution.

'But of all the effects of this unnatu
there is not one more base than the i
which this court has behaved to t
whose blood and treasure have very of
against the very power of France whose

and herself treated with the rancour of the greatest enemy.

'While England thus supports her character of generosity, and acts with prudence, the Dutch, as if infatuated, stand quietly to see the barrier, which cost themselves even so much in erecting for their defence, thus given away to the very power against whom it was erected; and who, they cannot be insensible, means nothing less than their ruin, as soon as it can strike the blow to effect. But such is the degeneracy of that people, from every sentiment of virtue, public and private, that they will not give up the opportunity of present gain, to save their state from so evident, so imminent ruin; vainly perhaps expecting that England will still pursue the schemes of *knight-errantry*, which have so long made her fight the quarrels of her neighbours, while they themselves looked on almost as if unconcerned in the event; and will be moved by the cries of the *distressed states*, to remedy the mistakes, and repair the losses of their *high-mightinesses*.

'While every other state in Europe is thus employed, Spain and Portugal enjoy all the advantages of peace, prudently taking no part in a war which does not in the least concern them. Of these, the former, like the old lion in the fable, is only terrible to ignorant apprehension, on account of what it has been, and is now pacific and harmless, because it no longer has the power of doing harm. Sensible of this weakness, it sleeps in the shadow of a mighty name, and mixes not in disputes which must only draw it into difficulties, without any prospect of advantage to engage it in the attempt. But it must not be let to enjoy this state of tranquillity so contrary to our designs any longer; and as the present government there is determined to persist in the measures that support it, it must be overturned to make way for those who will be more obedient to our advice.

A method which we must also pursue with Portugal; for though its strength is almost beneath the rank of an independent, much less a royal state, yet upon the account of its wealth, which might hire forces to oppress

solely from the contradiction...
the two nations, which nature has set in an opp
impossible to be reconciled. But the seat of t
is so remote from hence, that it would have no in
on the affairs of Europe, did not the successes
English prevent France from giving the assistar
was expected, and might be effectual to the de
this court, for they have so absolutely ruined he
that she is no longer able to fulfil her engagemer
Russia particularly, and the several courts of G
whom she undertook to pay for fighting the qu
her ally, so that the former, who had no other
but the money for entering into the war at first,
course, and the latter must of necessity, des
cause, not having any internal support of the
since this has failed them. Indeed the Russians,
all the mighty promises which were made then
into air, begin to be sick of their bargain alrea
long again for the solid advantages of their alli
England. As for this court, it is now makin
effort, and if this is eluded or defeated, it has
resource, than shamefully to receive the law
prince upon whom it made so unjust an attem

CHAP. X.

Conclusion of the Jesuit's discourse. His systems of morality and religion. His brother yields to his arguments, with some particular exceptions. Chrysal changes his service.

'This short but distinct view of the present situation of the affairs of Europe must convince you, that a general peace must soon be concluded, the parties that would not being able to continue the war much longer; and therefore *we* must be speedy in the execution of our designs, or the opportunity will be lost, for it would be impossible to make even the pride of Spain, or the avarice of Portugal, take the measures we want, at a time when England is disengaged from other enemies. I have drawn this sketch to show you that *our* designs are not rashly undertaken, but the result of the deepest knowledge and insight into things. This must remove every scruple that may arise from doubt of success——But there is one thing more, which must be explained, to remove prejudices of another nature, which may perhaps represent our undertaking in a wrong light to you; and this is to evince the justice of it, and of the means designed to accomplish its success——

'Of this matter you must not pretend to judge by the vulgar rules, obtruded by design upon the ignorance of the world, and which no wise man observes, who has it in his power to break them with impunity.—Man is thrown into this world by nature to obtain his own happiness by every means within his power; this is too sublime a truth for vulgar knowledge, as it would put an end to the delusion by which the wise few keep the herd of mankind in ignorance and subjection.

'But that it is really the truth, and as such made the rule of action, by all the states and princes in the world, will not be denied, nor even doubted by any one, who has considered the systems of policy and government, which are, and ever have been, established by them.

his neighbour's field, and steal ... same time, send armies to invade, spoil, and ... the territories of their neighbours? How could a pirate be hanged for robbing a single ship, and ... immediately after sent avowedly to destroy the ... trade of the same nation? If a state of war is all ... that is the very imposition of which I spoke. ... man has as good a natural right to declare war ... his neighbour, as the state, he lives in, has with ... ther state; and every right that is not natural, ... usurpation and void. This is the true philosophy o... stripped of the idle dreams of enthusiasm, and s... misrepresentations of design.

'As for religion, look over the whole race of ... kind, and try if you can find one who practises wh... professes: this is an incontestable proof, that no... lieve it; as it is also that there is no necessi... should, else would the want of faith and obedi... punished, by that power which is thought to ... them; whereas, on the contrary, it is always mo... cessful, as it affords means, which those restrai... bid. I observed that in the beginning of our co... tion on this subject, you seemed shocked at m... tioning the necessity of removing the persons ... ...ed our designs, and particularly when I said,

or a dagger, than to have destroyed millions, as they have done in the pursuit of his death, by this destructive war? This is demonstration! this is conviction to him who dares open his eyes to see it! Judge now of our undertaking by this invariable system, and show me one objection to it.'

This long dissertation was not delivered at one time; it was the substance of many conversations, by which the Jesuit so wrought upon his brother, that he resigned himself wholly to his disposal, and entered sincerely into his designs. The only objection he made, (and that was not urged against) was, to being any way concerned in the compendious warfare of the society, the prejudice of education being still so strong with him, that he could not yet abstract things so nicely, as to consider assassination in any other light than as a crime.

I had been in this state of speculation about a week, for my master never stirred out, as he made sickness his excuse for quitting the service, when his brother having occasion for some money to send to Lisbon, on the grand design, the bag in which I was was ordered for that service; the brothers having joined their fortunes, as well as their endeavour, in the promotion of it. I now changed my master again, and set out for Lisbon, in the possession of one of the society, who was to deliver us to a particular person there.

In so complicated an undertaking, t
must be a great number of engines at s
ny different places, upon the regularit
of whose motions depends the succe
The person, by whom I was sent to Li
go directly thither; but take a large ci
several places in his way, to see that a
cert, and every thing was properly p
main action, that precipitancy should n
sign a second time.

It is not necessary to recount all the c
this tour, which, for the most part, we
the common occurrences, upon such
shall, therefore, take notice only of such
singularity and importance may de
As to the secret motive of the journey
ged was only to inspect, as usual, into
cerns of the order) it has been already
ed, that it is sufficient to say, every thi
pectation, and gave the strongest assu

been sufficiently explained before, was in the army of the allies of the king of Bulgaria, into which my master entered, in the character of a Jewish agent. This army was composed of the forces of several of the smaller German states, who were hired by the English to defend their own liberties, a small number of Bulgarians, and a considerable body of English troops.

You are surprised to hear, that people should require to be paid to fight for themselves, in so interesting a cause: but so it is: and so it will continue to be, while a number of little sovereigns assume the state, and live in the luxury of the greatest kings; for as their own revenues are insufficient to support the expense, they will be ready to sell themselves, to the first that offers, for an immediate supply, without looking forward to, or regarding the consequences of such inconsiderate, such wretched venality. They have, indeed, this excuse, which the general depravity of mankind seems to justify their alleging, that as their ruin would involve greater states in some inconveniences, they find these will rather submit to this gross imposition, than suffer them to be swallowed up by others, who would grow too powerful by this accretion.

Base as such a prostitution of principle must appear, it has been so successfully practised, and this not by those poorer princes alone; the Austrians and Spaniards occasionally, and the Dutch constantly availing themselves of it, that England in particular has been drawn in, to bear a part, from which by her situation she seemed exempted by heaven, in every war that has distracted Europe, for some ages, to an expense of blood and treasure, which is already severely felt, and must, if pursued much farther, involve it in the very ruin it thus strives to avert.

There is one, and only one remedy for this; but that is attended with difficulty, which will prevent its being applied, till the evil itself shall work its own redress; a period that to human foresight seems not far distant at present. This is taking away the power of those petty tyrants, who disgrace the name of sovereigns, and unit-

ing their territories into one state of strength sufficient to support itself. For while those princes have any power left, they will consistently with their present systems of policy oppose this; but the manner in which they have conducted themselves in this war, if not speedily altered, will so effectually reduce that power, that they will be no longer able to resist, but must passively submit to the dominion of whoever will undertake their support: an event as much to be desired by their own immediate subjects, as by the other states, which thus suffer by their absurd and iniquitous conduct; as the severest form of one government is preferable to the capricious rule of several tyrants, whose poverty and pride put them upon every method of making the most of their wretched people, without any regard to the established rules of justice, or even the common rights of humanity. The usual objection to the expedient, of its overturning the liberty of Germany, which they make so great a noise about, is of no weight; that boasted liberty being, at present, no more than the power of those sovereigns, to treat their subjects as they please, with impunity, the restraining of which within just bounds, would really be establishing, not overturning the liberty of mankind.

As to the war in which the English were at this time engaged, it was not to be ascribed solely to this cause. The insatiable ambition of the French had prompted them to strive for the enlargement of their territories in America, where they already possessed an hundred times more than they were able to make any use of. The possessions of the English, in that part of the globe, were also uselessly extensive; however, the boundaries having been settled between them, usurpations were not to be tolerated, consistently with the honour of the state; beside, if they were taken no notice of, in the beginning, they might in time possibly be extended to the profitable and inhabited parts of their dominions. On this account a war was kindled between those powerful and jealous neighbours, the seat of which was properly *transferred* by the English to the place in which the

attack had been made upon them; where the superiority of their naval force gave them such advantages, that they not only recovered the places which had been taken from them, but also absolutely overturned the French power, in those boundless regions, and pursued their conquests in every other part of the world, where the French had made settlements, to the utter ruin of their naval power and trade.

As it was impossible for the French to recover these losses directly, and the ambition and avarice, which first gave occasion to the war, was now strengthened by pride, to prevent their making the concessions, on which they might have obtained peace, they removed the seat of the war into Germany, and attacked certain powers there, with whom England was so inseparably connected, that it could not avoid flying to their assistance, in expectation of having all their own losses restored, in return for these territories, if they could get possession of them, which the number of their own land-forces, and the alliances they knew they could make among the venal Germans, gave them hopes of accomplishing; a scheme not ill-founded, as every motive of honour and justice obliged the English to protect and indemnify an innocent people, attacked thus solely upon their account. As the French, at the same time that they made this attack, had also entered into the confederacy against the king of Bulgaria, as has been already mentioned, this necessarily cemented the alliance between him and England still closer, and made him join as many of his troops, as he could possibly spare, to the army raised by the English, upon this indispensable occasion, from which conduct he received this immediate advantage, that this army engaged the attention of the French, and prevented their joining their forces to the number of his enemies; beside a considerable assistance in money, to enable him to support his own troops.

It was necessary for me to give you this short explanation of the nature of this war, though such digressions are contrary to my design and inclination, that you may

flower of it composed of Britons, was [illegible]
German general, in disgraceful acknowledgment
want of military merit equal to such a charge in th
tives: though to palliate the disgrace, and satisf
jealousy of the English, they had the imaginary pri
of being immediately under a commander of their
and subject only to their own laws in all things, e
the operations of the war, when they were of nec
to obey the German commander in chief.

Such distinctions create animosities, often more
judicial, than the inconvenience they were meant t
vent. Accustomed to live in the most luxurious p
and ease, and valuing themselves upon the riches of
country, which supported the whole army, the En
found fault with the victuals and accommodation
vided for them, and treated the German troops
whom they were joined, with contempt, who in
affected to despise their delicacy, and took the
tage of their want of knowledge of the languag
country to give such impressions of them, as pr
the people from bringing them in provisions, w
care and cheerfulness which their prompt and g
payment deserved; by which means, they suffe
inconveniences of scarcity, and dearth, while th

, inflamed them by every artifice he could use.
did he stop here: whenever he was summoned
equence of his high station, for he was second in
nd in the whole army, to attend councils for con-
the operations of the war, he made it his con-
ractice to contradict, whatever was proposed by
mander, and to treat all his schemes with con-
without ever attempting to offer any thing him-
heir place; and this he did the more effectually,
as a ready and powerful speaker, and perfectly
in the theory of war, whereas the commander
houghtful, reserved man, of few words, whose
ife had been spent in action, and who could more
ave executed than explained his designs.

consequences of this disagreement were very
ental while it lasted, and must in the end have
fatal to the army, had not the German, without
ttempting to discuss the affair with his worthy
ist, written directly to the British sovereign, to
him that he was so constantly opposed in all
igns by the English general, that it was impos-
r him to do any thing of moment; wherefore he
l either that he might have leave to resign his
nd, or his authority freed from this vexatious
ngerous opposition; concluding his letter with
emarkable words: "Though in a multitude of
llors there is said to be much safety; yet in the
ons of war, if many are privy to the councils
direct them, there never can be that secrecy,
ent and despatch, which are indispensably neces-
success."——

monarch, who was no stranger to the captious
quiet disposition of the English general, was sen-
f the justice of the German's complaint, and im-
ely removed the cause of it, by giving him an un-
power to carry on the war as should appear
his own private judgment, without consulting
being liable to be opposed by any other person.
ay be thought that the entire removal of the
h general would have been a readier and more

exerting his abilities in opposition to
the government, by removing him fro
ment, which he had solicited with all
interest; especially as the immense ex
army began to make the people uneas
receive any impression against it. But t
ed that this caution was ineffectual, and
greater evils than that which it was m
avoid.

Accordingly, from the time the Germ
ceived this enlargement of his authorit
his schemes, without ever consulting
even communicating the least hint of the
moment of their being put in execution,
his orders with the peremptory precision
sovereign. This was a severe stroke up
general, who had been accustomed to
ry commands of his king, and therefo
brook such subordination to a person
ed to hold in contempt, for the inferiori
standing. However, as it was in vain to
ed in sullen silence, resolved to seize
tunity of defeating his measures, since h
er disconcert his councils; and to take
to attack him in the Britis

the service of the English general as his valet de chambre, for the better opportunity of discovering the schemes of the allies, which he gave constant intelligence of to their enemies.

CHAP. XII.

A deep-laid scheme disconcerted by an accidental victory. Treachery falls into the pit it had dug for another. The true way to satisfy English soldiers. The disgraced commander's motives for appealing from the will of his sovereign to a public trial. His hopes are again disappointed, and he confirms his own ruin.

THE very morning after my master's arrival in the camp an event happened that astonished all Europe. The French army was so greatly superior to that of the allies, that the general was obliged to be entirely upon the defensive, nor had his consummate experience and indefatigable assiduity been able to prevent their taking several advantages by their numbers, and forcing him to a retreat that seemed to threaten the loss of the country he was to defend. But through all these difficulties he persisted steadily in his own plan, and preserved his attention cool and ready to take any advantage that might offer.

Accordingly, that morning, upon notice of some motions of the enemy, that indicated a design of attacking him, he ordered a small but select body of forces, almost all of them English, to advance towards them and receive their charge, while he should make a proper disposition of the rest of his army to give the enemy battle, or make a secure retreat as he should see expedient; but the unexampled behaviour of those few brave troops soon changed the face of the affair; for not content with repelling the attack of the main body of the enemys army, they intrepidly advanced to charge them in their turn, which they did with such irresisti-

ble valour, that the French were thrown into confusion, and obliged to abandon the field of battle.

I have said before that the transactions in a battle are so complicated and confounded with each other, that it is impossible to reduce them into the regularity of a satisfactory description; I shall therefore enter no farther into the account of this, than just as it concerns the conduct of the English general, which I had a sufficient opportunity of observing, my master having placed himself near his person in company with his friend.

The moment the commander in chief received an account of the unexpected effects of the valour of the troops which he had ordered to march toward the enemy, he sent to the English general who commanded all the horse in that wing to advance and sustain them. It is impossible to describe his situation, when a messenger from the general informed him that a part of the army was engaged in the plain that lay before him, and ordered him to march the cavalry under his command to their assistance. Surprise and resentment at such a measure's being taken, without his having the least previous notice of it, almost deprived him of his reason; but he recovered himself in a moment, and drawing his sword with an air of indignation and discontent, was just preparing to obey the orders he had received, when another messenger arrived, and delivered them, but with some variation.

This the general instantly perceived, and resolved to take advantage of, to justify his obeying neither, in hopes by that means to accomplish his scheme of defeating the measures of his commander, without any regard to the consequences that must attend such a conduct. Accordingly, instead of advancing as he had before prepared to do, he entered into a debate with the messengers about this difference in their orders, and finding each positive in those he delivered, he coolly determined to go himself to the general for an explanation of them, by trifling away the critical moment, in whichmanner he expected that the part of the allied army which was engaged, would be beaten for want of a proper and timely support, when he might have the glory

of covering their retreat and saving the whole army from a defeat, and the pleasure of effectually ruining the character of the general, by attributing the whole misfortune to his not taking the advice of his counsel, or even communicating his designs to them in proper time.

Such a scheme was but too likely to succeed, had not the unparalleled bravery of the troops whom he thus designed to have sacrificed to his ambition and resentment, disappointed it beyond all human probability, as I have observed before, and actually beaten the whole army of the enemy, though ten times their number, out of the field, while he was taking advantage of a pretext to abandon them to ruin.

The situation of his mind, when, upon his coming up to the general, he heard the victory was won, may be better conceived than described. The cool distant reception he met with gave him notice of the storm which was ready to burst over his head; and he saw that the scheme he had laid so deeply to perpetrate the ruin of another, had inevitably worked his own, as the very accusations which he had intended to bring against his general, would now recoil upon himself with tenfold force.

According to his fears, the general next morning publicly passed an implicit censure on his conduct, which he saw received with such universal approbation, that he thought it proper to resign his command, for fear of personal insult from the incensed soldiers, and return home, where he did not doubt but the interest of his family, and his own eloquence and address, would vindicate his character at least, if not still accomplish his designs against the general.

Though I lost sight of him at this time, yet as I had an opportunity afterwards of coming to the knowledge of this whole affair, I think it better and less trouble to us both to continue the account here, than break my narrative with it in another place.

The first construction which was put upon his conduct was that it proceeded from cowardice; an opinion

justifiable, as cowardice is a [illegible]
a man is no more accountable for than for [illegible]
born blind or lame; but such a scheme as his w
premeditated crime, and aggravated with the blac
circumstances.

The first consequence of his quitting the army,
a perfect harmony between the English and Germ
the glory they had acquired, upon this occasion, ra
the spirits of the former so high, that they thoug
more of the inconveniences they had complained o
fore, but readily followed the example of their new
mander, whom they all loved; and entered into fri
ship with their fellow soldiers, as if there had n
been any jealousy between them; who on the
hand were so struck with their gallant behaviour
so sensible of the advantages gained by it, that th
longer accused them of improper delicacy, or str
do them ill offices with the natives of the count
before. But what completed the happiness of the E
was the commander in chief's indulging their
thirst for glory, under their present command
giving them the post of honour upon all occasio
taking public notice of their valour, the honour o
they esteemed a sufficient recompense for the
fatigues and dangers: an indulgence, which it

service; an instance of clemency which few other princes would have shown, and which regard to the merits of his illustrious ancestors alone procured for him.

But so far was he from having a proper sense of this lenity, or acquiescing in the sentence of his sovereign, that he loudly asserted his being wronged, and demanded a trial, to vindicate his character, with all the assurance of conscious innocence.

This was the highest insult that could be offered to a prince, as it impeached his justice, and questioned his power in the tenderest point; however, he scorned to take any advantage of it, but waving every personal resentment, condescended to grant the trial demanded; but with this express declaration, that as it was at the instance of the party, and without any legal necessity, he should abide by the sentence of his judges, be it what it would, as he would never interfere farther. But this declaration was of little weight, for the general was well advised, before he solicited the trial, that according to the laws of the country, he was exempted from the danger of it, by his being deprived of all his military employments, as they only made a Briton subject to military law, by which he must be tried; and this exemption was the real reason of his being so eager for a trial.

But though his life might be out of danger by this subterfuge, the trial completed the ruin of his character, beyond all possibility of recovery; as upon the most impartial examination, his neglect of the orders of his commander, and the pernicious consequences of it, by the loss of so favourable an opportunity of entirely ruining the army of the enemy, and perhaps putting an end to the war, by that means, appeared so plainly, that the justice of his being dismissed the service was not only asserted, but he was also declared incapable of ever being admitted into it again: and thus he fell a second time a victim to his own schemes. As to the victory, which had been the immediate cause of his ruin, as soon as the circumstances of it, as related here, came to be

CHAP. XIII.

Chrysal arrives in Brussels. The great sou tical influence. Anecdotes of a man of ple lady of fashion. Their history concluded

As soon as the confusion of such an e little over; and my master thought he co safety, he quitted the camp of the conq throwing off the character of a Jew, which had borne there, pursued his journey to Br own, where he was to receive further inst though the great design was carried on by ber of the society, yet the real secret of t only to a few of the heads, whose orders t ed with an implicit exactness, fidelity an equalled by the subjects of any sovereig since the days of the old man of the mou

It was some time before these instruc which gave me an opportunity of learnin of that debauched gaudy insignificant

people, as their knowledge of the secret history of their lives. To acquire this, they stop at nothing; they assume all characters, mix in all companies, and enter into every scene of vicious pleasure, where reserve is thrown off, and the whole heart appears without disguise. Such an opportunity of information, therefore, was not to be missed. Accordingly, the evening after my master's arrival, he went with his friend to court, where they had the liberty of placing themselves in a convenient situation to see all the company, and make their remarks, without being overheard; such as were merely political, I shall omit, as I am sick of such a stupid subject, and only take notice of those, which may extend your knowledge of the human heart. 'Observe that little, mean looking, ill-favoured person,' (said the confessor, continuing a conversation, the beginning of which I need not repeat,) 'who acts as master of the ceremonies. You see his feeble frame is quite worn out with debauchery, and he nods over the grave in anticipated old age, yet still he affects an air of levity and youth, and strives to inflame others by his discourse, to vices which he is no longer able to participate of himself; but this is all grimace, and he assumes this appearance of gayety, to hide the gloomy discontent and remorse that prey upon his heart.

'There is something so particular in the story of this man, that it may be worth while to give you a short sketch of it. He is a native of a neighbouring country, where his father, from the lowest state of poverty, amassed such wealth in trade, that his vanity prompted him to get his family ennobled, to hide the meanness of his original. There is something so absurdly wrong in purchased nobility, that it always turns the heads of the purchasers, perhaps in just retribution, for so flagrant an abuse of an institution, meant as a reward for merit. The ennobled man lived not to show the truth of this observation; but his sons abundantly made up for that, the elder lavishing his wealth on every kind of expensive vanity, and the younger, the person you

ted even the little powers she gave, he thou
have been inconsistent with his character
pleasure, not to commence an affair of gall
so desirable a person. Accordingly, as she h
be married, he directly cultivated an intima
husband, into whose unguarded confidence
insinuated himself, as to receive many acts o
from him To a man, who had any sense of
honesty, this would have been an irresistible
desisting from his base design; but he was
vulgar restraints, and genteelly took the op
the husband's friendship to debauch the v
wife.

'Nothing but the most abandoned profli
woman could have given success to such an
the husband exceeded the paramour in ev
endowment of mind and person, beyond c
of comparison; but the caprice of vicious
not to be accounted for: it will loath the
site delicacies, and sate itself on garbage.

'They had not continued their commerce
their indiscretion betrayed them It is impo
cribe the astonishment and rage of the inju
at the discovery. Had it been possible, h

sary to obtain his satisfaction, entered the room, in the height of their dalliance, and coolly telling them that it would be proper for them to choose another scene for their pleasure, beside his house, retired and left them to their meditations.

'This conduct convinced them of his design, and that they had not a moment to lose, to avoid some of the most disagreeable consequences of it: as soon therefore as they recovered from the first impressions of their astonishment, they directly departed together, and concealing the place of their retirement, for fear of a pursuit, quitted the territories of the state, as soon as they possibly could.

'But they might have spared themselves that trouble; the revenge which the husband sought was of another nature: he directly instituted a suit at law against them, by which, as he had sufficient proof of their guilt, he obtained a divorce from his wife, and such damages against the violator of his bed, as made it impossible for him ever to return to his country, without he designed to languish out the rest of his days in a prison.

'The lovers, in the mean time, were far from being happy in the uninterrupted enjoyment of each other. Variety and the mystery of intrigue were all that tempted them to the correspondence at first; and now, that these were lost, reflection opened their eyes to the consequences of their folly, and made them look upon each other as the authors of their mutual ruin. Such thoughts soon cool the most ardent love; what effect then must they have upon persons in their situation? However, necessity obliged them to conceal their sentiments; and as soon as the divorce gave them liberty, they married, to preserve the appearance of a passion they never felt, and obtain a support from their families, which they could not have expected on any other terms.

'When this was done, and that necessity removed, the aversion which they had long entertained broke out in the most violent manner. They lived in a state of eternal warfare, in which the wife threw off all regard to decency, even so far as to take advantage of her su-

residence here; where the prince soon l
a liking to her, the first overture of w
embraced; and completed the infamy
by quitting her second husband, to bec
in which station you behold her at pre

'Though such a disgrace seemed to
taliation upon the husband, for his own
was insensible of it; and instead of tak
his deliverance, and returning to some
shame was not known, meanly accepte
ment, in which you see him, and subs
slave of her vice and insolence.

'But though his hatred for her, and
pomp and dissipation of a court, make h
famy of such a situation, sickness, the
quence of debauchery, the faithful mon
awoke his conscience to a sense of th
sunk him so low, and raised a remorse,
life, though he thus absurdly strives to
in the noise of vanity and vice.'

CHAP. XIV.

The confessor entertains Chrysal's master with another not uncommon character. The modern method of repairing a broken fortune. The general consequence of female ambition. A curious amour commenced in an odd manner, and carried on in as odd a place.

My master was beginning to make some obvious reflections on this account, but his friend soon diverted his attention to another object. 'Observe (said he, pointing to a person who bore all the external marks of nobility in his habit and appearance) 'a striking proof of the insignificance of being born to wealth and honours! Who, that sees the despicable figure which this man makes here, a voluntary exile from his own country, where his rank and fortune placed him in the most exalted and advantageous light, can ever throw away a moment's thought on heaping up riches or obtaining honours to perpetuate his name, and aggrandize his family, the folly and profusion of a single member of which may thus disappoint his hopes, and make his very virtues an aggravation of his own degeneracy and reproach?

'In a rank scarce inferior to that of a sovereign, and possessed of a fortune sufficient to support it with dignity to himself, and benefit to the community, did this man enter into life; but a few years of the dissipation of what is falsely called a life of pleasure, distressed his fortune, and debased his principles to such a degree, that he was obliged and not ashamed to have recourse to the mean method of a mercenary marriage, to retrieve his affairs, and enable him to support the external appearance of his character.

'The constant consequences of such marriages might be sufficient to open the eyes of the unhappy victims of them to such a dangerous folly; but vanity possesses so absolute empire over the female heart, that nothing can prevent the gratification of it.

'The female whom this person pitched upon as proper for his purpose by her immense wealth, was destitute of every charm of mind and person to attract or preserve love or esteem. But few are sensible of their own deficiencies, or can bear to be informed of them. On his making the first overture to her, all her real friends took the alarm; they drew his character in proper colours; they showed her that necessity, not inclination, was the motive of his addresses, and they laid the inevitable consequences of a connexion with such a person before her in the strongest light: but all was in vain! Her heart was fixed upon rank and precedence, and so she could obtain them, she left the rest to chance.

'Accordingly, as she was absolutely her own mistress, the match was soon made, to the present satisfaction of both parties. He got her fortune to pay his debts, and pursue his pleasures; and she rode in a coach with coronets, and was called her Grace.

'But this mutual happiness did not last long: the moment he got possession of her fortune, all his wishes were fulfilled; and as he had nothing farther to expect, he did not think it necessary for him to continue any appearances of love or even complaisance, for an object really disagreeable to him. Accordingly, the very morning after his marriage, he set out upon a party of pleasure, with some of his former companions; and left the bride, by herself, to receive the compliments, and go through the farce usual upon such occasions.

'Though such behaviour must appear base, and ungenerous to the last degree; yet she had no right to complain of it, as she could not expect any other from his known character and motives for marriage; she therefore put the best face on the matter, and whether from intoxication at her elevation, or indifference to him, seemed to be insensible of the slight, and went through the ceremony and parade, with all the appearance of pleasure and content, leaving him to pursue his own inclinations, without molestation or complaint.

'But this calm did not hold long. As soon as her new dignity lost the charms of novelty, nature awoke, as from a dream, and convinced her that something more than empty show was necessary to human happiness; but alas! this conviction came too late; and all her expostulations were as ineffectual to induce the tenderness or esteem of her husband, as those of her friends had been with her, to prevent her marrying him. On the contrary, they turned his indifference into aversion, and made him treat her with indignity and contempt, insulting her deformity, and ridiculing the vanity, that had prompted her to sacrifice her fortune for a bare title.

'Hard as such treatment was to be submitted to, she had no redress; but was obliged to bear it in silence, without even the poor consolation of compassion to mitigate her sufferings. At length, a farther aggravation of her wrongs gave her the pleasure of revenge, by driving him again into the distresses from which her folly had relieved him.

'In the pursuit of pleasure, to which he had sacrificed his character and fortune, he never had even the excuse of a refined taste, or particular passion to palliate his folly, but blindly followed the example of his companions, or was a slave to every gross impulse of his own caprice, without the least notion of delicacy, or even decency to direct him. As he was strolling alone about his own house, one unhappy evening, when he had no company to divert his thoughts; he happened, just as it grew dark, to overhear two persons, a male and female in earnest conversation. Curiosity prompted him to listen, he soon discovered that love was the subject of their discourse, in which the man, whom, by his voice, he knew to be one of his huntsman's helpers, was so successful, that he persuaded the fair one to promise him a meeting half an hour after in the dog-kennel.

'Though the place of assignation might have deterred any person, whose senses as well as his inclinations were not totally debauched, from attempting to supplant the happy lover; the novelty of such an adventure made his lordship overlook that, and resolve to supply

his dog-boy's place. Accordingly, he retired unperceived, and going into the stables, ordered him to be called, and sent him directly on a message some miles off, without giving him an opportunity of letting his mistress know any thing of the matter.

'As soon as the time appointed drew near, his lordship went to the agreeable scene, where the punctual fair one did not let him wait long. As he was about the dog-boy's size, and the place was quite dark, she never perceived the change put upon her, but lavished her caresses upon him with the greatest tenderness, vowing never more to have any correspondence with the pantry-boy, or scullion, who it seems were the dog-boy's formidable rivals, but to be always constant to him alone; and took her leave of him, with a promise to meet him there at the same time next evening.

'Disgusting, as every circumstance of this affair should have been, the oddity of it, with the pleasure of supplanting another, even so mean a person, and in so unworthy an object, made him determine to be punctual to her appointment. But then the difficulty was, how to prevent his rival's traversing his design, for his delicacy was not in the least alarmed at the thought of his participating her favours. He was also at a loss to know who the obliging female might be, for the darkness that concealed him, was equally favourable to her, and he was a stranger to her voice, nor did he care to ask any questions, as that would betray his own imposture, and bring on an explanation that he did not desire, both, as his greatest pleasure was in the cheat, and the discovery might be attended with circumstances he should choose to avoid, in case the female was disagreeable to him.

'To obviate all these inconveniencies, he ordered his rival to attend him the moment he returned, when he gave him a letter to carry that instant to a gentleman, who lived about twenty miles off, with directions to be back early the next day with an answer. This he said aloud in the hearing of all his servants, that if his mistress should happen to hear of her lover's being sent

from home, she might also have reason to expect his return time enough to keep the appointment; but to prevent this, he had desired the person to whom he wrote, to keep the messenger, as if for an answer of the letter two or three days, in which time he concluded he himself should be tired of his amour.'

CHAP XV.

Continued. His lordship's scheme to fling his rival, unluckily disappointed. A disagreeable meeting occasions strange discoveries. Woman never at a loss. Law often spoils sport.

'PLEASED with the sagacity of this scheme, he waited for the next evening with an impatience that he did not often feel on such occasions; but an unlucky accident disappointed his designs. The gentleman to whom he wrote the letter, happened not to be at home, nor was expected for a day or two; wherefore, as his lord had ordered him to make haste back, he left the letter, and returned without any delay, perhaps not more in obedience to his orders, than from his impatience to retrieve the disappointment his desires had met, by his absence the evening before.

'As soon as he alighted, therefore, his first care was to find out his mistress, to tell her the reason of his disappointing her the evening before, and to make a new assignation for that; but what was their mutual surprise, when they came to compare notes. As he insisted on his not having attended the appointment; she flew into a rage, and accused him of having betrayed her basely to some of his companions; and as she positively asserted her having met some person there, he accused her with equal warmth of inconstancy, and sacrificing him to some of his rivals, on whom he vowed the severest vengeance, if he should ever find him out.

be proper to let his lord know the success of
sage, who sent for him into his presence dire
being freed from his apprehensions, by hearin
was but that moment returned, ordered him
again instantly, and deliver the letter to th
man, wherever he was, and not return withc
swer

'His orders were so urgent, that the fellow
dare to make the least delay; but fortune, th
resolved to cross his lordship's designs, contri
that he met the gentleman on his road, witho
called at home, or received the letter that had
for him. Upon the dog-boy's informing him
concluded, as he was much nearer to his lords
to his own house, that it was the readiest wa
to wait upon him directly, without minding to
man for the letter. Accordingly he bade him t
and ride on before him, to acquaint his lordsh
coming

'Though it was late when he had set out th
time, he had made such haste, that he reached l
at his lordship's appointment; when it unluckil
into his head, that his perfidious mistress m
sibly have taken the advantage of his absence
another assignation in his dog-kennel: the first

of a method to remedy this, which was to purloin something out of his pockets, by which she might discover who he was, without betraying herself; for she soon found that he knew no more of her, than she did of him.

'She had just executed her design, and was taking her leave of her lover, when his jealous rival came upon them unawares, and overhearing their expressions of fondness, was so enraged, that he resolved to take immediate revenge: accordingly he approached them without any noise, and turning up the but-end of his whip, aimed a stroke so unluckily, though at a venture, that it felled his lordship to the ground. The female, who instantly guessed what was the matter, took advantage of the darkness to make her escape, which she happily effected without any disaster, the dog-boy stumbling over his fallen adversary, the first step he advanced to pursue her.

'His lordship, half recovered from the blow, laid hold of his antagonist, who grappling with him directly, a battle ensued, in which nobility was so rudely handled, that his lordship was obliged to declare himself, and cry out for quarter. It is easy to conceive the confusion of the conqueror upon this discovery; he instantly strove to disengage himself, and make his escape, but his lordship held him fast, promising to forgive him, though, if he would have the discretion never to mention a syllable of the affair, and inform him who the female was, with whom he had made the assignation to meet in this place the evening before.

'These conditions were too easy not to be immediately complied with. He accordingly swore eternal secrecy, and readily told his lordship, that the girl was no other than the kitchen-maid's daughter, who served as a scullion wench under her mother.

'This discovery of his mistress's quality was almost as disagreeable to his lordship, as the effects of the dog-boy's jealousy. However, he smothered his vexation, and stealing secretly into the house, that he might not be seen in such a condition, retired to his own apart-

ment by himself, to change his clothes, and wash off the blood and dirt, with which he was all over plentifully daubed.

'As soon as he had set himself somewhat to rights, he rung for his valet de chambre, who was his usual agent upon such occasions, and ordered him to bring the kitchen-maid's daughter up to him. The valet, who was sufficiently acquainted with the capriciousness of his master's taste, was not in the least surprised at his choice of such an object, but obeyed him directly.

'The fortunate female, who had found out the quality of her new lover by his snuff-box, which she had picked out of his pocket, was almost afraid to obey the glad summons, for fear she might be suspected of having designedly occasioned the outrage his lordship had lately met: however, her ambition getting the better of her fear, she suffered herself to be prevailed on, and went trembling and blushing, in all the bashfulness of virgin innocence, to know his lordship's commands.

'If he had been surprised at the discovery of her condition, he was much more agreeably so at the sight of her: for though she was far from being handsome, there was something in her face, which her extreme youth, and a glow of health, that her confusion heightened not a little, struck his fancy in an uncommon manner. He, therefore, without giving her the least hint of what had happened, as he imagined she knew nothing of him, made no ceremony of proposing love to her. But young as she was, she had too much woman in her soul to comply so easily, though there was nothing she desired more ardently. Accordingly, she refused his lordship with the most respectful modesty, and on his urging his request farther, threw herself at his feet in a flood of tears, and begged him to have compassion upon her friendless youth and innocence.

'Such behaviour would have made him doubt the dog-boy's information, did not the sound of her voice convince him she was the person. He, therefore, laughed at her artifice, and told her, that as soon as the farce was ended, he should expect another answer, as he

knew she had granted to others the favour he asked of her.

'This convinced her that he had discovered her, and that it was necessary for her to enlarge her scheme, to accomplish the design she had formed of establishing a lasting interest in his affections. Accordingly, upon his saying this, she embraced his knees, in a seeming agony of distress, and, conjuring him to have mercy on her folly, owned that she had transgressed with one, and one only, who had made such an impression upon her heart, that though she had taken him for another, and knew not even who he was, she had made a vow never to repeat her folly with any other.

'The candour of this confession, the greatest part of which he thought he knew to be true, completed her conquest over him. He raised her from the ground, and embracing her tenderly, discovered himself to her. The consequence is obvious. She immediately appeared in public as his mistress, and had the address to accommodate herself so entirely to his caprices, that she soon gained the absolute mastery of his heart. As for the poor dog-boy, he was turned off, of course, as an offence to her sight, though not without a considerable gratuity to purchase his silence; but that was impossible; the moment he left the house, he looked upon himself as freed from the necessity of concealing it any longer, and made it the common subject of his discourse, till it became as publicly known as his lordship's name.

'This happened just as his affairs became again so distressed, that he was forced to withhold the support he had allowed his wife. She, therefore, directly took the advantage of it to sue him for a separate maintenance, on the plea of his thus living in avowed adultery. The fact was too flagrant to be denied, and his infatuation was such, that he would not remove the cause to avoid the consequence of the suit, but chose to quit his native country, and come here with his mistress, to live in the disesteem and contempt you see him treated with, on the poor pittance of his fortune which the law

CHAP. XVI.

Chrysal's master meets an old acquaintance, u lates the history of his life. Curious anecdote great man.

Mr master's friend proceeded to give him an a of several other persons who were present; but remarks were confined to their political charac shall omit them, as I said before. On these I have so long, because they display a just, however dis able picture of human nature.

The day after my master's being with his fri court, he went to see an old acquaintance of his. principles of the soul are sometimes so strong baffle hypocrisy, and mark the character of the the lineaments of his visage, to every common e first view of my master's old friend and acqua struck me with horror: every vice that can def human soul appeared triumphant, and unallay any the least tincture of virtue in his face. I was no stranger to the latitude of my master's pr the intimacy of such a person blackened my wo ion of him. They flew into each other's arms, bracing with the tenderness of long parted frie and each other a thousand questions almost in a

only, that I shall omit several facts, too gross for repetition, and soften the colouring of the whole, as the glaringness of it would overpower human sight, and strike imagination with horror too strong to bear.

'You have often expressed a curiosity, my friend,' said the stranger to my master, 'to learn the particulars of my life. That I did not gratify it, was not owing to any diffidence or disinclination to oblige you; but because I had not arrived at any fixed period to make a proper pause at, and therefore, an imperfect account could give you but little satisfaction. But that objection is now removed: I am here settled in a situation, which, though far below my former hopes, I shall strive to be contented in, and not launch out any more into the fatigues and perils of the world at this late season of my life. One caution only I must hint to you, which is, that in the account I am going to give, I shall throw aside all prejudice, and represent every thing in the unadorned simplicity of its first principles, without any regard to the received notions of self-deluded man.——

'I was born in France, of poor parents, who were scarcely able to give me the first rudiments of a liberal education To avoid a life of labour, I rashly entered into the monastic, before I had experience enough to see the folly of such a step: but my stay here was not long: to a man of sense, the obligation of a vow ceases with the motive that induced him to take it. I made my escape from the convent; and as I was destitute of money to support me, and as yet too ignorant of the ways of the world, to be able to live without it, was driven by necessity to enlist myself for a soldier But I soon found, that I had not gained by the change, the slavery of a soldier's life being still more intolerable than that of a monk. I therefore had recourse to my former expedient for relief, and deserted the very first opportunity. I then threw myself at random upon the world, without any particular point to direct my course to; but this did not discourage me: I had boldly thrown off the shackles which foolish man has forged for him-

self, to prevent his rising in life, and regulated my conduct solely by my convenience. This gave me a superiority over the rest of mankind, which I never failed to avail myself of. I looked upon their follies as my inheritance, and soon found abundant opportunities of turning them to my advantage.

'For some years I lived a life of ramble, in the course of which, I met with many adventures. At length, I thought my own country too narrow a sphere to confine my activity to, and so I went to Spain, where I expected an ample harvest from the ignorance and superstition of the people; but their poverty disappointed my hopes, and almost starved me into repentance of my expedition. However, I proceeded to Madrid, where the credulity of a countryman of my own, made me amends for the reserve of the natives. He not only relieved my immediate wants, which were too pressing to be borne, but also intrusted into my hands some valuable materials for a literary work, from which he expected both reputation and profit. But I disappointed his hopes: for being tired of Spain, I took the first opportunity of going to try my fortune in some other country and carried all his papers with me. Nor was this all he suffered by his confidence. I had before experienced the inconvenience of depending upon charity in a country where there is scarce sufficient for the necessities of nature. I therefore thought it proper to take all the money and valuable effects in his possession to defray the expenses of my journey. As to the distress this might throw him into, I never regarded that a moment, no more than I did his being my countryman. I despised the narrowness of thought, that made such accidental circumstances of any weight, when they clashed with my own particular designs; and I esteemed the lesson I had taught him, to be more cautious whom he placed his confidence in, a sufficient recompense for his loss.

'From Spain I directed my course to Germany, where the political knowledge I acquired from my late friend's papers, made me so much taken notice of, that after some time not disagreeably spent among the great, I

was recommended to the prime minister and favourite of the king of Poland, as a proper person to be intrusted with the education of his only son. Not to disgrace this character, I assumed a fictitious name and title, and gave out that I had been obliged to leave my own country for an affair of honour. My employment gave me frequent opportunities of conversing with the father of my pupil, to whom I displayed my skill in politics, to such advantage, that I soon was admitted into his esteem and confidence In this intercourse, I had the honour of starting the first hint of that project, which has since kindled the present war in Germany, and will immortalize his name (for he has had the ungenerous meanness to assume it to himself) to all ages.

'Such a situation was sufficient to satisfy the desires of any other man; but my ambition knew no bounds; I thought my patron did not reward my merit as it deserved; and in revenge I resolved to work his ruin. For this purpose, I entered into a correspondence with several noblemen, who were his enemies, and taking advantage of the opportunities his confidence gave me, of seeing his papers, copied some and counterfeited others, that I thought necessary to my design, which was no less than to raise a civil war, in which the minister should be sacrificed, and his master dethroned. But just as my plot was ripe for execution, it was discovered, and I hurried from a palace, to a prison, where I was condemned to languish out the rest of my days; my life being spared in compliance with a foolish delicacy of my patron's, who thought it would be a disgrace to him to have his son's tutor hanged.

'When I had lain here some time, a happy thought procured me my liberty. I wrote a most penitential letter to the Pope's nuncio, in which I discovered my true name, and my having fled from my vows; and pretending a thorough sense of my guilt, and desire of returning to my order, begg'd his intercession in my favour. My scheme succeeded! He claimed me as an ecclesiastic, and the king, whose mind was too intent on greater matters to think of me, readily complied. I

many vain attempts.

'To frustrate the pursuit of my gu
Switzerland, where the name of libe
hopes of doing whatever I pleased.
did there was to abjure my religion, an
to conciliate their good opinion. This
upon me, as I had long looked upon a
equal indifference. As I had no money
commenced author. But though I gai
my profits were so inconsiderable, that
have recourse to other methods for my
of which happening to contradict thei
was obliged to leave their dominions wit
of disgrace. You will laugh at the na
mankind when I tell you, that the affair
great a noise about, was only my denyin
was unable to pay, and the creditor did

'There were some other particular
conduct which would have met with a
I not taken prudent care to obviate it.
into an intimacy with a person of some f
an agreeable wife. The

by presenting a pistol at his head, which I always carried about me, for fear of accidents. Upon this, he ran out of the house in a kind of frenzy. I saw the delicacy of my situation, and that my safety depended upon the proper use of that moment. The wife had swooned away at the first sight of her husband. I ran and fetched a glass of water, as if to recover her, but conveyed a few drops into it, which I never went without, for any such emergency, that delivered her for ever from all fear of her husband's resentment. I had many reasons for doing this. It was in her power to make discoveries to her husband, which I did not choose; beside, as the suspicion of her death would inevitably fall upon him, I thought that a good way to escape his revenge. I then quitted the house without being perceived. All things happened as I could wish. The husband was obliged to fly from his country, to avoid an ignominious death, for the murder of his wife; and all his effects was confiscated to the state. It is true, I did not entirely escape suspicion! He had laid open all he knew of the affair by letter, to his friends; but though they believed him, he had no evidence to support his charge, so that I despised his impotent accusation.

'From Switzerland I once more turned my face to Germany, where my name was so famous for my political knowledge, that a war being just ready to break out, I received considerable offers from most of the parties concerned, to engage me in their service; but though I refused none, I resolved not to engage myself absolutely to any, till I could know, which might prove most advantageous to me.'

'As England was likely to bear a
in the war, I thought it proper to
the inclinations of the ministry there
and credulity of the inhabitants of t
long made it be esteemed the inherit
venturers. The thought of displayin
so fertile a soil, inspired me with an a
felt before. I already grasped all the
tion, and looked upon myself as the o
ple, and the terror of the ministry, wh
to purchase my silence, with a pension
able me to spend the rest of my days,
with dignity and ease.

'Full of these flattering hopes, I ar
where I soon found that just, as the no
ed of the people in general might be,
would not take the bait I had prepare
treated me and my proposals with
This threw me into the necessity of
abilities, which I fondly hoped would h
ed in embroiling nations, to the decepti
for the support of life; for all the wea
of, consisted solely in the projects of

'My success in this underplot made

sale of commodities, which so far from having occasion for, I scarcely knew the use of.

'Flushed with this good fortune I threw off all reserve, and gave a loose to every passion, which luxury could raise in a temper naturally warm; never reflecting that the day would soon come, when my inability to pay my present debts would not only put a stop to these artificial resources, but also probably plunge me in the horrors of a gaol, for life. I professed myself a man of pleasure; I dressed, gamed, and intrigued with people of the first rank; and for some time was so intoxicated, as to forget my first purpose of coming over, and think I could support this life forever. Not that I was ever so intent upon my pleasures, as to miss any opportunity, of procuring the means immediately necessary to obtain them. On the contrary, the moment I threw off my designs upon the government, I doubled my application, to turn the follies of particulars to my own advantage, stopping at nothing, however iniquitous in the opinion of the world, to accomplish my designs.

'Such a life must necessarily involve me in a variety of adventures, many of which it is true, I got not so smoothly over as I could wish; but I had learned philosophy enough to take the bad with the good, without repining, at what it was not in my power to redress.

'It would be endless to enter into a particular detail of every thing I did, and suffered in the course of this life; I shall therefore, only just mention one or two affairs, which may serve to give you some notion of the rest.

'As I particularly valued myself upon my literary character, there was no kind of acquaintance, I was fonder of cultivating, than with men of letters; for which I had also a farther motive, that as their attention to books generally made them strangers to the ways of men, they were most easily to be made the property of any mercenary designs.

'On both these accounts, I had taken lodgings in the house of a clergyman, who beside the character of a man of learning, was also reputed to be in easy circum-

stances. I soon found that he was a person exactly fitted for my designs, and, therefore, lost no time in making a proper impression on him. The first step towards acquiring confidence, is to place it yourself. I immediately made him my banker, lodging every sum of money I won at play, or raised by the means I mentioned before, in his hands. As my success made these sums very considerably at first, he conceived an opinion of my being a person of consequence, and fortune, above my appearance. This inspired him with such respect for me, that if at any time I even hinted an occasion, for more than I had in his hands, he not only offered to supply me, but even looked upon my acceptance as an honour. To confirm him in this way of thinking, I frequently accepted of his offers when I had no occasion, only that the punctuality of my payment, might make him still the readier whenever I should.

'Nor was it long before I was obliged to avail myself of this scheme. A bad run at play stripped me of all my money, and my tradesmen brought in their bills, so that my former resources were at an end. In this difficulty I applied to my landlord, who readily supplied me with all the money in his possession; and that not being sufficient, borrowed as much more as he could, till my remittances should arrive from my estate.

'This supply might have extricated me from the difficulties of the present moment. But I was awoke from my golden dreams, and saw that this was the last money I could any ways expect to raise, as my practices began to be suspected, and every body had taken the alarm against me; so that if I parted with it, I should only gain a momentary relief, as my landlord would soon expect to be paid also. I, therefore, resolved to serve all my creditors alike, and go back to Germany, with the money in my possession, leaving them to curse their credulity, and be more cautious for the future.

'As I had still a considerable quantity of valuable effects in my possession, I knew it would be impossible to remove them, without giving the alarm to my landlord, and I could not think of leaving them in his hands,

though they were far short of the debt I owed him. In this dilemma, my ready genius prompted a scheme, that would not only secure me from him, but also gain me time to prepare for my decampment with more convenience. Upon my first coming to his house, I had contrived by taking the impressions in wax, to get false keys to all his locks. This is a piece of precaution, which no man of prudence will ever neglect. In pursuance of my scheme, the morning after I had received the money from him, and before I was to pay it away by appointment, I took the opportunity, while he was at church, to convey into his closet several things of value, my property, in which I could clearly prove, taking away at the same time, the obligations which I had given him for the money he had lent me, which his confidence in my honour, had prevented his taking the precaution of having witnesses to.

'As soon as I had done this, I went directly to a magistrate, before whom I made oath of my being robbed of a large sum of money, and many of my most valuable effects, among which I particularly named the things I had left in his closet, and required an authority to apprehend my landlord and search his house, as I had reason to suspect that he had stolen them, having caught him several times coming out of my apartments, in evident confusion, and at times when my being absent deprived him of every honest reason of going into them: and this charge, I had confirmed by the testimony of my valet de chambre, and another person whom I had prepared properly.

'Though the execution of sentence is not quite so sudden in England as in Turkey, an accusation of this kind, however groundless, is in many respects not much less dreadful; the harpies of the law, never losing their hold till they have devoured every thing in his possession. The warrant I demanded was readily granted for this reason; and away I resolutely went, in company with the officers to execute it. We found my landlord in the security of innocence, in his parlour waiting for my coming in to dinner. It is impossible to express his

astonishment, when they laid hold of him like a thief and told him it was on my accusation. All the resolution, and presence of mind I was master of, were requisite to bear me through the scene. At first he was unable to speak a word; which the candour of his accusers did not fail to construe, as a silent acknowledgment of his guilt; but recovering himself in a few moments, he first raised his eyes to heaven, and then turning them upon me, gave me a look, that almost froze the blood in my veins; but never deigned to speak a word to me.

'He then addressed himself to the officers, and mildly desired that they would execute their duty with lenity, nor offer any indignity to the sacred character he bore, till a proof of his guilt, should make him appear unworthy of the sanction of it.

'Such behaviour had an effect not to be described, upon all that were present. The very officers forgot their hardened nature for a moment; and the tear of pity fell from eyes, that never wept before at human misery. Even I began to feel the foolish infection, and was obliged to charm up other passions, to prevent my betraying myself, though my ruin was at stake. Accordingly, I raised my voice, and with a stern accent, commanded the officers to do their duty, and search the house, before his accomplices should have time to convey away the things we came in quest of. This word put an end to a compassion that was contrary to their nature, and they proceeded to their business, with their usual keenness; though still with respect; till they came to search his closet, where the sight of things, which I had sworn to have been stolen from me, appeared so plain a proof of his guilt, that they treated him with all the indignity of the vilest malefactor.

'Secure in his innocence, he had hitherto preserved a steadiness of temper, that seemed superior to the power of fortune; but at this sight his resolution failed him. He fell upon his knees, and raising his hands and eyes to heaven; "Just God, said he, thy will be done! thou knowest my innocence, and art able to defend me—and

wilt defend me!" said he, rising and recovering his former spirits

'In the mean time, I seemed encouraged by this success, to hope for the recovery of the money, which I pretended to have lost also, and ceased not to urge the officers, to make the strictest search. But this was not necessary; they ransacked every place, and tossed about every thing, that was too large for them to convey away, till they made his whole house one scene of desolation. They then dragged him before the magistrate, where the finding of the things gave such weight to the charge, which I positively swore against him, that he was on the verge of being hurried to prison, and would certainly have suffered an ignominious death, had it not been for some unlucky prevarication, in my valet de chambre's evidence. This with some suspicions, that were suggested against my own character, by the pawnbroker, to whom I had sold the goods I took up from my tradesmen, and who unfortunately happened to be present, gave the affair such a turn in his favour, that he was admitted to bail, till his innocence, or guilt, should be proved by a public trial.

'But it was far from my intention to wait for this. The moment I left the magistrate, I went to the house of an acquaintance, whither I had ordered my effects to be removed before, where I resolved to prepare for my departure, with the utmost expedition. As to my creditors, when they called upon me next morning, as I had appointed, for their money, I told them the story of my having been robbed the day before, by my landlord; and therefore, that they must wait till I should receive another remittance, from my own country; and though I saw, that few of them believed me, or were inclined to grant me that indulgence; I was under no concern, as the habitation of my friend was in a place privileged from the immediate power of the law.

However, it was impossible to be easy, in such a situation, where every eye that saw me, reproached me, with what I had done; I therefore, took the first opportunity of going off, in which I was so successful, as to elude

ruined by the loss of the money he sent, a
cured for me; and the expense and damage, i
by my accusation, that he was obliged to fly
to the savages of America, from the power
savage creditors.

CHAP. XVIII.

Continued. He launches again into the troubl politics, and suffers a second shipwreck in E that will not, when may, &c.——It is often be a poor game, than stand out. Chrysal arrive

'I NO sooner arrived in Holland, the g dezvous of politicians, than I reassumed t ter, once more, and that with such succe minister, of a power in alliance with Englan ed such an opinion of my abilities, as mad to recommend me to that court, for an em the highest consequence, in one of the prin of Germany.

'Though I was sensible that my return must be attended with disagreeable, if not circumstances, from the general prejudices entertained there against me, I boldly res sent of his offer: the former, which could

'The very morning after my arrival, I waited upon the minister to whom I was recommended, with my letters, who received me very politely, and upon the credit of the character given to him of me, entered into a familiar conversation on several subjects of intricacy and importance, in which I supported the character he had received of me, so well, that he dismissed me, with an assurance of his protection and favour.

'I now thought myself secure of my hopes; but the pleasure of this thought was of a very short continuance. The very next morning I received a message from the minister to attend him directly, which you may think I obeyed in the highest spirits. Instead of the affability, with which I expected to be received; upon my advancing to him, he darted a look at me that seemed designed to search my very soul. After viewing me steadily thus, for some moments, "you are recommended to me, said he, as a man of abilities; and such I have found you to be; but you have imposed upon the person who recommended you, and concealed your real character from him, or he would never have entertained so favourable an opinion of such an abandoned wretch! But I have unravelled the mystery of your iniquities, and am guarded against your wiles. Your crimes call loud for vengeance, and the stroke of fate hangs over your head: but in hopes you may repent, and amend your life, and in respect to the recommendation you brought, of which I cannot give a stronger testimony than this, I will give you an opportunity to escape for this time the ruin that threatens you. Fly this country directly! If you are found in this city an hour hence, or make the least delay in any part of the kingdom, (and all your steps are watched,) you are to expect no favour or protection. And that you should not plead inability to obey this injunction, take this purse of gold, and let me never see your face more."

'I need not tell you the effect this speech had upon me! I took the purse and retired without making any reply; nor did I close my eyes in sleep, till I had bid adieu to that inhospitable shore.

'Though these miscarriages ..... they did not deject my spirit. The gold giv the English minister, enabled me to support m state of independence for some time; during successively offered to accept every proposal t formerly rejected; but I had missed my opp and was now rejected myself in my turn. A when I was almost reduced to despair, the em I hold here, was offered to me, which, th beneath my former hopes, I thought it not pr refuse; especially as it opened to me an oppo venting my rage with impunity, upon all who offended me. I am literally hired to wage with truth, honour, and justice, by inventing fi to support the exhausted spirits of the peopl faming the enemies of my employers, to give to the iniquitous designs of the latter; and by ing over the most flagrant acts of oppressio and deceit with the specious colours of autho tice, and religion.

'To a man, who retained any of the pre the world, and did not examine things in the of nature, such a task must be most disagree to me all things are indifferent, as I know all alike.'

Here my master's friend concluded his hi enormity of which would prevent its obtain had it been related by any body but himself, th

CHAP. XIX.

Chrysal comes, at Lisbon, into the possession of a former acquaintance. His master makes the great attempt, without success. Several of the nobility are sacrificed to other motives, on pretence of being guilty of this fact. Chrysal's master is at length taken up; and he changes his service.

If I was formerly surprised at meeting a Peruvian acquaintance at Vienna, I was no less so, when I found that the person to whom he sent me in Lisbon was the very captain, of whose miraculous conversion, after the rape and murder of his brother's wife, I gave you an account, in the beginning of this relation, whom I found to be the man chosen for *the great attempt*, the proof which he had given of his capacity in that affair, having raised their opinion of him so high, as to make them think him the only proper person for this.

I did not remain long in a state of speculation in the possession of this master; the orders which were brought along with *me*, were all that was waited for, to accelerate the execution of *the* design. Accordingly the blow was struck a few nights after, but in the confusion, inseparable from such attempts, without effect.

The king was shot in his coach, as he returned one night from a love-assignation, at some distance from his palace, by my master, who had way-laid him at a proper place, and fired a blunderbuss, loaded with small balls at him, through the back of the coach.

By an instantaneous stupefaction of fear, which is often taken for resolution and presence of mind, the king fell down in the coach and spoke not a word, which made my master conclude the work done, and so prevented a repetition of the blow.

But what was his confusion the next morning, when he found that the king, though severely wounded, was likely to recover. The opportunity was lost, nor was

ways entrusted to as few as possible.

While he thus calmly looked on, as an unce spectator, it is impossible to describe the di that reigned all over the city, where every per pected his neighbour, and was almost afraid to with his brother, for fear of being suspected tlcipation in a crime, of which he knew not th guilty.

At court, in the mean time, the most myste lence was observed, and all conversation on the discouraged. This was thought to be the m bable way of coming to the knowledge of so affair; as their spies could thereby mix with ple with less suspicion, and make their obse with the greater certainty, when they shoul their guard.

Not that they were at a loss to think from the blow had come; but by whom it was sti the difficulty to find out, that so they might for proceedings on an evidence of justice, for th were too mighty a body to be attacked upon tainty.

The reason for suspecting them of this fact upon the miscarriage of their premature a America, the king was so incensed against society, that he dismissed them from the di his conscience, and every other place and em his person and court.

While things hung in this suspense, I had an opportunity of seeing into the character of the people I was among; but human language wants force to describe them.

I have already given you the genuine character of the Dutch; to that let us add, poverty, pride, superstition, bigotry, and its inseparable attendant, cruelty, and they will give you some idea of the present Portuguese. A people of whom it is hard to say, whether to abstracted speculation they are more ridiculous or execrable, their struggle between their follies and vices is so unremitted and so strong.

A little before I arrived there the city had been reduced to ashes by lightening, and before they had recovered from the consternation which such a misfortune threw them into, they received an account of the capital of their American dominions being swallowed by an earthquake.

Such signal instances of the wrath of heaven might have been expected to alarm their consciences to look for the causes of it in their vices, and to try to avert it by repentance and amendment But instead of that, the first proof they gave of coming to their reason (or I should rather say of coming to themselves, for reason it was not) after their fright, was to attribute these misfortunes to a relaxation in superstitious severity, and to demand as victims to it, the only people under heaven, whose good-nature had given effectual relief to their distress.

At length, after a calm so long, that people began to think the storm was quite allayed, it broke out with a fury that amazed not only the unhappy heads on which it burst, but also the whole nation beside.

I told you that the attempt had been made upon the king, as he was returning from a love-meeting. The person with whom he had been was descended from the first, and related or allied to all the greatest families in his kingdom.

In a country whose characteristics are pride and revenge, such an intercourse must be dangerous even to

royalty, as the honour of all those families seemed to be wounded through her. Accordingly, a rumour of her being with child having extorted some inadvertent, illative, general menaces from some of her relations, as the fact was really so, the conscious apprehensions of the king were alarmed; and as he could not declare the true reason of them, he made a pretence of the assassination; the charge of which received some appearance of probability, from the very circumstance which now occasioned its being brought against them, it being known that he was returning from that lady at the very time when the attempt was made upon him.

Thus to the fear of danger arising from a real crime, were the greatest subjects in the kingdom to be sacrificed on a pretence of guilt, which their very accusers believed them innocent of. For before they were apprehended, their ruin was resolved on, which was not a little forwarded by the opportunity which it gave the king of seizing all their vast possessions, and thereby repairing the losses he had suffered in the late calamities.

Accordingly, after suffering every torture which human ingenuity could invent, to make them confess a guilt of which they were not even suspected, they were publicly executed in the most ignominious and cruel manner, in the sight of an astonished people, without any proof being given of their guilt, beside the bare affirmations and strained inferences of those who were both accusers and judges, and also reaped the profits of their ruin.

Such scenes as this are too horrid to be dwelt on: I shall therefore return to my master, with whom I had an opportunity of coming to the knowledge of every transaction relative to this mysterious affair, the miscarriage of his attempt having made it unnecessary for him to disburse the money, among which I came to him, and by that means continued me so long in his possession.

Could any thing have heightened the opinion my first knowledge of him gave me, it must have been to see

him, an unconcerned spectator of the sufferings of those unhappy victims to his guilt, and to hear him argue for the justice of their punishment.

But his triumph was not long; secret and inscrutable as the Jesuits imagined they had laid their schemes, the king either received, or pretended to have received, such information of them as confirmed by a multitude of facts not to be denied, gave an appearance of probability and justice to their being charged as accomplices with the unhappy nobles, and treated with the utmost severity. A step that could not have been taken on such grounds, while these nobles were alive and at liberty, or the people in spirits to exert the influence of their prejudices in their behalf. But the favourable minute was come to strike at the root of ecclesiastical tyranny, and deliver both king and people from a yoke, under which they had so long blindly groaned, that at length they thought it just and natural.

Accordingly, in the midst of his security, my master was seized and hurried away to a prison, with the rest of his brethren; and all his papers and effects secured for the government. Of the former, they could make but little use, as it is an invariable rule with all the order, never to keep any by them, whose discovery may endanger them or their designs; but the latter were turned to ready account.

In this dissipation I fell to the lot of one of the officers, who in his search, took an opportunity to secrete the bag in which I was, and that very night lodged his acquisition with a banker, for fear of detection.

CHAP. XX.

Chrysal meets another acquaintance at his new master's. Conclusion of the history of honest Aminadab. Adventures of his son He enters into business at Lisbon, in which Chrysal suffers a great misfortune. His ingratitude to his uncle justly rewarded. Chrysal enters into a new service.

I WAS scarce settled in the possession of my new master, whom I found to be a concealed Jew, when I saw a person enter his counting-house, the sight of whom made me almost distrust my senses. Nor was the surprise of my master less: 'O, God of Abraham, said he, is not that the son of my brother Aminadab? Where hast thou been? And where is thy father? He has been sought from Dan to Beersheba! His spoiling that gentile, that Egyptian woman, has been a joy to all the brethren! but I am amazed to see thee here; I hope he is safe out of the reach of every christian power.'

'O, brother of my father, replied the son of Aminadab, mention not that unhappy affair, if thou hast not a mind to kill thy wretched nephew with grief. My father is dead?'—'But where is the wealth, nephew,' interrupted my master hastily, 'where is the wealth?—'All lost! all buried with him in the bottom of the ocean,' replied the nephew.'—'All lost! The wealth all lost! O my brother! O Aminadab my brother! my brother! Since the destruction of Jerusalem there fell not such a misfortune on our tribe! The wealth all lost! O Aminadab my brother! my brother!'—'Alas, my father, I faint through weariness, weakness and hunger; I have not eaten bread this day; let us retire into the inner chamber, and when my soul is refreshed with a morsel of bread and a drop of water, I will put ashes on my head, and ungird my loins, and then unfold the whole unhappy story to thee.'

The repast was literally what he had asked; and as soon as it was ended, and the young Aminadab and his

uncle seated on the floor together, in the posture of mourning, the former proceeded thus:

'By the letters which my father wrote to thee from England, in the sacred cypher of our family, thou wer't informed of his intended return into his native land of Africa, and invited to meet him at Tetuan, and share in his fortune. This he told me while we were upon our voyage; but thy better angel prevented thee, and saved thee the labour and loss of such a journey in vain.

'The ship on board which we unfortunately embarked was a Dutchman, bound for the coast of Italy, but was to land us at Gibraltar, from whence we knew we could get an immediate passage over. But behold, when we were just in view of the port, when the sight of his native land made the soul of my father rejoice, and we thought of nothing but safety and content, a Sallee rover gave chace to our ship. The Dutch captain immediately crowded all the sail he could to escape; but the wind dying away, and the pirate gaining upon us with his oars, he came to my father with tears in his eyes, and told him that we were all ruined, for he had neglected to bring a pass.

'This news was like a clap of thunder to my father, who too well knew the consequence of their finding such a mass of wealth in his possession!' 'Wretch that I am,' exclaimed he, 'why did I venture with one of thy sordid nation? slaves to Mammon, who would hazard liberty and fortune to save such a trifle.' 'Then turning about and going into his cabin, he stood some moments, as if lost in thought, when bursting into an ecstatic rage, he snatched up the coffer, in which his gold and jewels were, from under the head of his bed, and embracing it eagerly,' 'I have gained thee,' said he, 'I have earned thee with anxiety and toil; and I will not lose thee now! O Jonas, send thy whale to receive me, and bear me to the land of my fathers. I will not be a laughing-stock to the Gentiles, nor a by-word in my father's house.' 'Saying which words he rushed upon deck, and before any person could possibly pre-

vent him, he plunged into the sea, with the coffer in his arms, and was never seen more.

'While all stood amazed at his rashness, the heavens, as if appeased with the sacrifice, immediately sent a wind, that filled our fluttering sails, and soon bore the ship, delivered thus of its Jonas, out of the reach of the enemies. You may better conceive than I can describe, the situation I was in at this event: I prostrated myself on the shore when we landed at Gibraltar, and bewailed my misfortune with tears and lamentations. But this afforded no relief to my distress; and something I must do to earn a morsel of bread. I therefore sold all my superfluous raiment for four ducats, for all our money was in the coffer, and with these did I purchase some eggs and fruits, which I sold again in the garrison, to support my life, till I should have an opportunity of coming to thee, my father, for advice and assistance in this distress; and now behold these four ducats are become twelve ducats in my hands, and that is all my worldly wealth.'

The uncle covered his face with his hands, and remained silent some time. At length he spoke to his nephew, in these words: 'It is in vain, O son of my brother, to mourn for what is not to be remedied; holy David wept no longer for his child after he was dead: let us therefore arise and think of something that may, if not retrieve thy mighty loss, at least administer relief to thy distress. Thou hast been initiated in the mysterious art of lessening the weight, without effacing the image, on the golden coins of these idolaters. This was the first rise of thy father, who began the world as poor as thou art now; till his unwearied industry in this practice raised him from want. Follow thou therefore his example; and may the God of thy fathers give thee the same success, but with an happier blessing than he found.

'And lo! fortunately it has happened, that I have this very hour received a large quantity of the coin of Britain, all new from the mint. On that, therefore, thou may'st begin thine endeavours, and the fourth part of

ice of this labour shall be thine: I was just
have sent for another, who always works for
fifth; but I am willing to give thee a profit
nary to encourage thee.
r earnings in this business will soon produce
onsiderable sum, with which thou may'st go
to London, and purchase old clothes, which
g great profit in Germany, as soon as this war
it an end.
hou art able to provide for thyself thou may'st
l here, and sleep under the shadow of my
not dejected; honest industry never fails of

oung Aminadab was no sooner introduced thus
y of honest industry, than he seemed to forget
and settled himself most intently to work. I
of the first sacrifices to his art, which deprived
ourth part of my weight, and of all my beauty;
ny companions fare much better; so that from
nd of us, who were in the bag, his share of
was a treasure, on which he immediately com-
merchant, stocking a box with all the gaudy
which could allure the ignorant, and give him
tunity of exerting his talents of imposition.
ave often heard me mention the beauty of my
ith pleasure; but, alas, vain boast! it was now
! I came from this fiery trial with all the marks
id infirmity so strong upon me, that I could not
omparing myself and my companions to a num-
ritish soldiers, just come from *soup maigre* and
a French prison In this mutilated condition
ade up in a parcel, to be sent to England, against
his trade was mostly carried on, there being no
tion who would receive their own coin, under
race of such diminishing. But before I could
off, an accident happened in the family of my
the banker, which gave me a longer delay in

r told you that in secret he was a Jew, though
pect of gain made him profess christianity, in

despite of the horrors of the inquisition. But happy had it been for him that he had not made such profession, or that his nephew had been drowned with his father.

For no sooner had his gains, in his art of diminishing, restored him a little to his spirits, than thinking his portion of that profit too little, and insufficient beside, to raise him to opulence so suddenly as he desired, he cast about how to acquire the whole, or at least a large part of his uncle's wealth at once.

He therefore took a proper place to work in, for his merchandise did not interrupt him in his main business, at some distance from his uncle's house; and having conveyed a large sum of money thither to work upon, he directly informed the holy office of his uncle's Judaism, with directions how to detect him in it, concluding that when he should be seized, there would be no inquiry made after the money that was in his own hands; as he knew it was impossible he should ever escape from thence. And though this was but a poor pittance, in comparison of the sums which he knew would be forfeited, yet he comforted himself with the thought that it was more than he could any other way hope to obtain from him.

But he was deceived by his avarice, and justly involved in the ruin which he drew upon his benefactor. For when the officers of the inquisition took possession of his uncle's effects, finding an entry in his books of the money in his hands, they went directly in quest of it, and that so unexpectedly, that they caught him at his work, beyond a possibility of evasion or escape.

This is a crime never forgiven in any state. He was therefore immediately delivered up to the civil power, from which he received a death not less cruel than that of his uncle, from the inquisition.

Of all the human sufferings I had yet seen, except in the case of the sacrificers, this gave me the greatest pleasure, as there is no crime that can deform the heart of man more than ingratitude.

I here changed my service of course, and entered into that of the holy office, to the judge of which I was

delivered the day I was taken out of the possession of the unfortunate Jew. I have before given you my sentiments on the absurdity of thinking to please the Deity by cruelty to his creatures, in the instance of the human passover of the Jews. The same arguments will hold here, and with this additional force, that cruelty of every kind is, if possible, more absurd under the Christian dispensation than any other, as beside the general laws of nature and reason, the particular laws of Christianity do every where clearly and expressly command brotherly love, tenderness and compassion, forbidding every appearance of cruelty, under the severest denunciations of wrath.

But there has been so much, and that so well said, on this subject already; and the nature of the sufferings of those unhappy wretches who are brought before this tribunal is so well known, that I shall spare myself the pain of the repetition, and only mention one affair, the circumstances of which appeared singularly affecting to me.

CHAP. XXI.

An uncommon criminal appears at the tribunal of the holy office. A love scene in a strange place. The history of Pheron and Ilissa.

The next day after I came into the possession of the inquisitor, there appeared at his tribunal a person of a most august presence, though overcast with all the melancholy which his unhappy situation could inspire. He seemed to be advanced in years, but not past the vigour of life, and was distinguished from the national look of the Portuguese, by an uncommon turn of feature, which showed him of another people.

As soon as he was brought to the place appointed for him, the inquisitor with an awful solemnity in his voice and manner, addressed him thus: 'Thou art once

stranger. But tell me of what I am ac
conscience shall direct my lips to answer
Perhaps I may unwittingly have erred,
that I have not always professed the C
according to the laws established here
the errors of mine ignorance, and instru
the like for the future And, O I adju
Christian faith, to relieve my heart fro
that tears it, for the fate of my daugh
know'———

His aduration was broken off at these
officers of the court; and his answer not
tory, he was remanded back to prison w
ther questions, with the strongest menac
though in secret the judge ordered him
with tenderness and respect, and suppli
comfort and convenience of life that coul
horrors of a prison.

My master then withdrew, and changi
robes for a more convenient and splendid
to his own apartments, where, after the
remony of sending to desire admission.
particular chamber, in which was a young
he approached with all the timid tend

npossible; and if I have deceived thee, by
:ompliance with it, it was only to calm the
of thy passions, that in a cooler moment
:est hearken to the voice of love and happi-
ntion not happiness to me in this place! Can
e without liberty? Is a prison the proper
ve? But I will be deceived no longer! I will
ıer or I will not live. Grant me this request
my gratitude. Thou knowest that for my-
ot thy power! thou knowest that immediate
:r in my reach; trifle not therefore with me
; restore me to my father; restore us both
and then, then only, speak to me of love.'
conquered, my Ilissa! thou has conquered!
shall be restored to you; and we will all fly
thy native land, where we shall live in hap-
; this cannot be compassed on a sudden; it
e both time and address to secure our re-
when I have done this for my Ilissa, can I
ner love? Will her heart return the sacrifice
'I have told thee that my heart is grateful;
now it is not insensible to softer passions:
farther; when I am freed from this prison,
her is present to give the sanction of his au-
my actions, I promise thee to become thy
my inclination, which has never yet contra-
duty, will not find it difficult to pay the love
at the altar.'

ords raised my master's heart into an ecstacy;
ed himself at her feet, he kissed her hand,
eternal love.

of the day was spent in forming schemes
cape, and planning scenes of future happi-
he prospect of which, their unequal years
raise no cloud. The lady appeared to be
ıteen: her beauty though very great, was
estic than soft; different from the Bohemian
tioned before, an air of grandeur kept every
d her at an awful distance, and the flash of
ke lightning, terrified the heart it warmed.

a return.

The lady refused not his request, but s
sired that he would be careful of it, as s
much beyond its apparent value, it hav
her by her father.

The moment I heard her say this, an
the tablet in his pocket, I knew my cur
gratified by the spirit of the golden c
therefore, as my master retired to rest, I e
into his heart, and summoning, by our s
pulse, the spirit I wanted, I showed hir
which he complied with, by a look whicl
words. 'There is something so extra
whole history of the persons who have ra
sity, that it will be necessary to trace it
ning, to give you the satisfaction you de

'The father of the young lady, who
master is the person whom you saw thi
tribunal. His name, in his own countr
he is a native of Abyssinia, where his anc
sessed ample territories for many ages, l
from the race of their kings

'From the first dawn of reason in the
he showed the strongest desire for kno
steadiest attachment to virtue. The adv

happy employment passed the first years of the youth of *Pheron*, till riper manhood calling him to the service of his country, he went at the head of his father's vassals, to repel the invasions of the *Ethiopians*.

"His success was so great in this first essay of his arms, that he not only repelled the invaders, but also carried the war into their own country, where, after many victories, he compelled them to sue for peace.

"The fame of his actions soon reached the ear of his sovereign, who sent for him to his court, and rewarded his services, by giving him his sister in marriage. Dignities in those countries are not prostituted to the support of luxury and idleness. *Pheron* returned home with his bride, to govern and protect his people, who, safe in his care, pursued their usual occupations; war not being made there a constant profession, nor the gratification of the worst passions of human nature reduced into a science, and practised by rule.

"The peace which *Pheron* had made was not injurious to his enemies, and therefore was preserved by them, which gave him leisure to attend to the improvement of his country, and instruction of his people.

"He had lived in this happy state some years, when there arrived a person in this country, who gave an unexpected turn to his affairs. The situation of those nations is such, that the inhabitants themselves rarely ever travel; nor is the face of a stranger seen in an age among them. This made the arrival of this man the more taken notice of; he was immediately introduced to *Pheron*, to whose friendship, his knowledge in several branches of science soon recommended him.

"When the stranger had thus established an interest with him, he at length disclosed to him the motive of his coming into a country so remote from his own; he told him that he had undertaken this hazardous and painful journey in pure obedience to the divine command of instructing the ignorant in the knowledge of salvation. He explained to him the mysteries of the Christian religion; the hierarchy of Rome: the divine foundation of its power; and the several orders in its government, in

so forcible a manner, that he soon made a convert of him.

"*Pheron* always adored the name of Christ, but never till now knew what it was to be a Christian. One only book of his gospel had he ever seen, and from that he could understand no more, than that faith in the death of Christ for the redemption of mankind, and obedience to the self-evident laws of morality, with the pious worship of the one God alone, was the whole religion taught by him.—It is not strange therefore, if the glorious fabric of the church, as represented by this Jesuit, for such he was, had all the effect he could desire upon him, the naturally inquisitive turn of his mind making him listen with eagerness to every thing which seemed to open a new prospect to it.—Nor was he content with his own knowing those lublime doctrines: he also instructed his wife, whom he tenderly loved, and their example converted the greatest part of his people; for nothing could prevail upon him to attempt forcing their assent. But this did not satisfy him; the descriptions which he had heard of the learning, piety, and glory of Rome, had filled his soul with an ardent desire to see that metropolis of the world, that he might learn its virtues, and transplant them into his own country. He communicated this thought to his instructor, who fired with the glory of such a proselyte, encouraged him in it, by every argument he could use. This determined his resolution to make an attempt, the hazards of which would be rewarded with such happy consequences. He therefore prepared all things for his journey, in which his wife would bear his company, and also bring her only child, the lady whom you saw to-day, to receive the benediction of his Holiness, and committing the government of his people to his brother, and taking jewels and gold to an immense value to defray the expenses of his journey, he set out with a company sufficient to protect him from the dangers of travelling through such inhospitable countries, and arrived without any accident at the Red Sea, where he embarked on board a ship for Alexandria.

"While he waited here for a ship bound to Italy, the plague deprived him of his instructor and his wife. He

was at first inconsolable for his loss; but virtue soon awoke reason to his guard; and his care for his daughter made him careful for himself. His attendants would have persuaded him to return directly home, as he had lost his guide; but the loss of his wife made the thought of home a torture to him. He therefore sent them back, and resolved to settle his daughter in a convent, and enter into the monastic life himself at Rome.

"With this design he embarked in the first ship that sailed for Europe, not being able to bear the sight of a place which had been so fatal to him. The ship was bound to this place, but for a large sum of money, the commander engaged to land him at Leghorn; but happening to come to the knowledge of his wealth on the passage, he brought him directly hither, where he was no sooner landed, than he informed the inquisitor, who is his brother, who immediately seized both *Pheron* and his daughter, for errors in their opinions, and confined them in the prisons of the holy office, where they have now been above a year.

"The first motive of this outrage was the stranger's wealth, an unpardonable crime in that court; and which would soon have brought them to an unhappy death.—But the beauty of the daughter has hitherto deferred their fate, and by what you have overheard to-day, may probably prevent it entirely."

CHAP. XXII.

The love-adventure continued. The inquisitor visits PHERON, *and obtains his consent. He employs an* ENGLISH *sailor, whom he sets at liberty, to assist him in his designs.*

THE inquisitor's heart was too full of love to let him sleep long; he arose about midnight, and taking the keys of the prison, which were every night deposited with him, he went directly to visit the father of *Ilissa*.

He found him wrapped in so profound a sleep, that his approach did not awake him; a sight so unusual in those mansions of despair astonished him; he paused a moment in admiration, gazing at him, to try if he could trace that virtue in his face, which made his heart superior to such terrors.

Just then a smile of indignation flashed over the face of *Pheron;* and in the illusion of imagination, he cried out, "It is in vain my conscience is secure, and I despise your tortures.' As he said these words, the working of his mind awoke him, when seeing my master standing at the side of his bed, the scene seemed to him, in his surprise, to be continued, and he proceeded thus.—"I have told thee, that thy tortures shall not bend my soul to falsehood; and now thou shalt find it so."

"O father of *Ilissa*, (returned my master, melted into tenderness at such a sight) I come not to give thee torture! I bring the balm of comfort to thy soul!—"Art not thou the inquisitor?"—I am, O *Pheron*, and thy friend."—"Am I awake? is this, or was the former, but a dream? Guard me, good heaven! let me not fall from virtue!"—"Such virtue ever is the care of heaven! *Pheron*, behold thy friend! the proselyte of thy virtues.—The time admits not many words; I come to offer thee liberty, and concert with thee the methods for our obtaining happiness. Thy *Ilissa*—"Heaven guard my child!" "Thy *Ilissa* is well, and happy in her father's welfare." "O my child! my child! but shall I ever see her again?" "You shall; she shall be restored to your bosom, and never torn from it more."—"Good, gracious judge! O, when? O, how?—My child! my child!"—"Suppress your joy a moment; the beauties of *Ilissa* have triumphed over the malice of her fate! she has found a lover, who offers happiness to her and you."—"Does my child love him? Is he an honest man?"—"His life will prove him such! he offers to restore you and your *Ilissa* to liberty, and to accompany you both to your native country, for there can be no safety in Europe for you, after you leave this place; your escape from whence, and every circumstance relating to your return, shall be his care. Nor will he demand the reward his heart pants for, till your safety shall remove every fear, every doubt of his sincerity."

"O name the generous man!"—"Behold him at your feet? receive me for your son."—"Thee! the inquisitor! who threatened me with torture!" "But treated thee with tenderness, treated *Ilissa* with respect."—"Make me know that!"—I ask no favour but on that condition; if I procure liberty for you and your *Ilissa*; if I restore you to your native land and accompany you thither; if your *Ilissa* acknowledges the services of my love, and asks your consent to reward them, will you confirm my bliss and own me for your son?"—"I will, and thank kind heaven that gives me such a son."

Saying this, he embraced my master, who in a few words let him know the scheme, he had formed for their escape, and then left him to his happy reflections, while he went to prosecute it.

In one of the cells of the inquisition, there was confined an Engligh seaman, who had been seized and secretly conveyed thither for some disrespectful expressions against the divinity of Saint Dominick.

The manly, modest resolution, with which he had refused to own the authority of their tribunal, and his firmness under the first tortures, marked him out to the inquisitor, as the person proper for his design; for he would not trust any one of his own country, not even his brother, whose treachery to *Pheron* he now abhorred.

As soon as he opened the door of his cell, the sailor, whose soreness prevented his sleeping very sound, perceived him, and imagining it was a summons to a repetition of the torture, he sprung up, as far as his chains would admit him, and cried, "Hallo! who comes there?"—The inquisitor advancing, answered, "A friend."—Aye! damn all such friends, (replied the sailor) I suppose you are come to give me another toasting; but if my hands were out of the bilboes, I'd send you off with a salt eel for your supper."

"Moderate your rage a moment, my friend; I come to set you free if you desire, and will deserve it"—Avast haling brother! I do not understand you!"—"Why, do not you desire to be free?"—"Desire! aye! that I do! but I may whistle for that wind long enough, before it will blow."—"Perhaps not; perhaps that wind, as you

say, is nearer blowing than you imagine? what would you do to be free?"—"Do? I'd burn the inquisition, and cut the inquisitor's throat! I'd do any thing, but turn papist, or fight against Old England."—"Honest Briton! but suppose I should set you free; would you serve me faithfully in one thing, that is neither against your country nor your religion?"—Belay that, and I'll warrant you; if I say it, I'll do it without more words. I am no landman nor Portuguese."—"Well then, I'll take your word, and so come with me."—The sailor was so surprised he scarce knew whether he was asleep or awake; however, as soon as the inquisitor had unlocked his chains, he shrugged his shoulders, and followed him, without more questions.

When they were come into my master's apartment, he made the sailor sit down, and giving him some wine to cheer his spirits, "You are now at liberty, my friend (said he) without any farther condition, and may go where you please: but if you will serve me in an affair I shall mention to you, you shall have reason to think of this night with pleasure as long as you live."—"Serve you, master! (replied the sailor) that I will! name but what you would have me do; that is, as I said before; you understand me; and I'll do it, though it was to haul the main top-gallant sail, in a storm, at midnight, when the yard was broke in the slings, and it was not my watch; for if it was a man's watch, do you see, it would be but his duty; and there is no merit in a man's doing his duty. I am no flincher; I never say Aye when I mean No: though I say it I am a gentleman; my father was lieutenant of a man of war, and I have been at sea these five and thirty years man and boy, and never was once brought to the gang-way in all that time. If the noble captain that rated me a midshipman twenty years ago, had lived to be an admiral, I should have been an officer before now."

The honest openness of heart that appeared in the sailor's giving his own character made my master hear him with pleasure, and place an entire confidence in him. As soon as he had finished, therefore, he opened his scheme to him, and the sailor undertook to go to London, buy a good ship, and freight her for Alexandria, and to call at Lisbon

ay, and take my master and his friends on board, hich he gave him money and jewels to a great ; the latter he was to dispose of in London, and with the inquisitor for the surplus, after the pur- the ship and cargo, which were to be his own, in or his trouble, as soon as he had made this voyage. ings being thus settled, the sailor was just depart- en on a sudden thought, he turned short on the r; "Steady, (said he) steady; so far we go right ie wind, and all's well. But whom do you mean board me when I come? if it is the *Pretender*, or ich king, here, take back your *trinkams*; I'll be before I help either of them to make his escape."— fear, my friend, (replied the inquisitor, scarce contain his laughter, at the strangeness of such a I promise you it is neither of these; I promise to do any thing against your king or your reli- "But shall we not have one dash at this damned (added the sailor) shall we not set it on fire, and nquisitors throat? I'll bring a gang of jolly boys ld shoot the gulph of hell, to have a stroke at *ominick*; shall we not set the inquisition on *fire*, he inquisitor's throat."—"We will consider about ings: but you had better lose no time; and let me re caution you, not to be seen in Lisbon at pre- d to be as expeditious as possible in your return." er fear, master; never fear," replied the sailor, ing him heartily by the hand, away he went. quitted the service of the inquisitor, being among ey which he gave to the sailor.

sengers at ALEXANDRIA, [illegible]
CHRYSAL *quits his service.*

MY new master no sooner found himself at lib
he hasted away to the sea side, without ever st
look behind him, and luckily finding the packet
to sail, he was out of sight of Lisbon before mor

Never was an heart so intent upon executing
sion faithfully as his; he thought of nothing el
passage, and the moment he arrived in London h
jewels, bought a ship, manned her well, and h
in a proper cargo, set sail for Lisbon, and was
fore his employer imagined he was arrived in Lo

I had been an idle spectator of these transac
young Aminadab had made such depredations or
no one in London would accept me at my origi
and my master's honour would not think of pa
me for less, without acquainting the person fro
had received me.—The moment he arrived i
gave notice to his friend, whose joy at his fide
pedition is not to be expressed. He immedia
treasures, which he designed to take with hi
secretly aboard, and as soon as the wind serv
ed himself with his friends, in the night; and
master to sail directly, though greatly to his
he would not consent to his firi

tered the cabin hastily one morning, and with a kind of fierce delight flashing in his eyes, says to the inquisitor, whom he always called *owner*, "Well, *owner*, you shall now see what English boys can do: there is a large Frenchman bearing down upon us, but if you do not see him sheer off as short as if he had got foul of a lee shore, I will never take the helm again, if he is not even obliged to drop anchor to bring him up along side of us; and as I expected some such thing, I took a letter of marque, so that you need not fear being hanged for a pirate, if the worst should happen."

But delighted as my master was, his passengers did not seem so well pleased with the news, especially his *owner*, who was not used to fighting, and beside was too anxious for his escape with his fair prize, to think of any thing with pleasure, which could possibly deprive him of her.

They all therefore went directly upon the deck, and seeing the ship really coming toward them, the inquisitor went into the cabin, that he should not be observed by the men, and sending for my master, accosted him thus; "Surely, my friend, you cannot mean to wait for that ship, (for we were *lying-to*) she certainly means to attack you"—"And so let her, *owner*, (replied my master) I'll warrant she gets as good as she brings"—"But consider, my friend; returned the inquisitor) consider we are on board you."—"Well, *owner*, and what then; you are not afraid: the lady may be stowed safe below; and you'll stand as good a chance as another; you are not afraid."—"My good friend, I have not time now to explain my reasons to you; but if you have any regard for me, you will instantly croud all the sail you can, and get clear of this affair; I desire it; I beg it."—"Why look you, *owner*, what needs all these words? if so be, you order us, we must put about to be sure, for the ship is yours; but then the honour of old England, consider that; the honour of old England."—"O, my friend, I can consider nothing but my desire to avoid this danger; so once more I beg"—"Enough said, enough said." Then going upon the deck, "Well, my lads, our *owner* does not chuse this brush, while the lady is on board; so we must about ship: but as we come back, *Soup Maigre* shall pay for it."—And

...ing the remainder of the voyage.

The day after this affair, when they
their good humour, my master addresse
"Now, *owner*, while the sky is clear,
thing else to do, I had better give you
money. Here is the log-book, which y
at your leisure, though the sooner the be
time; there is no taking a good observat
may happen by and by; you'll find all as
ble: but I must give you one point to dir
ing by; and that is this; you bade me
freight her, and so forth, and she and the
my own, after I have done your job this t
er, it is very true that a less vessel than
made the run; but then you seemed so de
that I thought it best to take a bargain in
which I knew to be as good a sea boat a
windward, and able to go, hank for hank,
that swims the sea, as we shewed when we
man out of sight yesterday; though it
heart to do it; but no matter for that n
your's, and you have a right to be obe
there is the account, and here is the rest
of which I did not lay out one shilling tha
but one guinea, which I gave to my old
Crosstree, whom I met on [redacted]

And now, *owner*, as you may think this ship cost too
h, and that the cargo is too good; I will not keep you
your bargain; she is your own and all that is in her,
pay the men; as for me I am satisfied with having
out of that damned inquisition, and leave the rest to
self. If you think that I have deserved any thing,
and good; if not, I do not fear bread, while the sea
s round Old England: all that grieves me is, that you
ld not let us set fire to the inquisition, and cut the in-
itor's."—If my master's bluntnes in the affair of the
ach ship, gave offence to his *owner*, the honesty of this
ch restored him to his warmest esteem; and made
ron, who was present, cry out in a rapture, "Thank
en there is still some honesty among mankind."—
onesty! aye, (replied my master) a little among the
of Old England! a little."

he inquisitor having by this time, recovered from the
nishment, into which such nobleness of soul threw him,
rned the account unopened, with these words, "I am
rinced your account must be just; and I freely make
a gift, not of this ship and cargo, for they are justly
r own already, but of the rest of the money which is in
r hands."—"What, all, *owner!* all!"—"All, my
d; if it were many times so much you justly merit
—"But then, *owner*, had not you better sign the ac-
nt if you please, for feaf of after reckonings with your
utors; for I hate the law damnably, ever since I lost
ear's pay for hindering our boatswain's mate's brother
eat his wife. The brimstone swore I beat her husband,
so I paid for meddling; but it was the lawyer's fault
set her on. *Damn all lawyer's say I.*"—"Well then,
honest, worthy friend, there is a receipt; and I wish
success equal to your merit; and you cannot have
e."—"Enough said, *owner*; enough said: I thank you;
ank you."

he remainder of our voyage was one continued scene
appiness. My master landed his passengers at Alex-
ia, from whence they soon set out for *Pheron's* coun-
and at his taking leave of them, advised them to be
ful how they ventured in any of the ships of those

countries, which he assured them were not better than *bumboats*, nor did their mariners know any more of the sea than a Thames waterman.

Having finished this, his first business, he proceeded to dispose of his cargo, for which he met so good a market, and made so profitable a return from thence home, that as soon as he arrived, his landlady's daughter at Gosport, whom he had been in love with for many years, but never dared to speak to till now, readily consented to marry him. One thing though I must not omit, and that was, that he kept a constant look out all the voyage home, for that Frenchman, whom he had fled from so sore against his will; and was greatly concerned that he could not meet him, to have one brush, for the honour of Old England.

I did not remain with him to be a witness of his happiness: he gave me to a Jew pedlar for a pair of fine sleeve-buttons, to present to his mistress the morning before his marriage.

CHAP. XXIV.

CHRYSAL *arrives in London, where he comes into the possession of a pawn-broker, by whom he is given to the author. A most unhappy instance of human infirmity. The conclusion.*

THE diminution of my size, which had made my late master careless about me, did not prevent the pedlar, though with many apparent scruples, from giving him a great bargain, worth about a third part of my present value, for me.

I did not remain long in his possession: he passed me off as soon as he arrived in London, whither he was going when he received me, to a pawn-broker, at a division of the loss, in the purchase of old clothes, which he was go-

ing to carry abroad.—Strange were the scenes, and unexpected the faces, which I saw in this place, were every necessary utensil of life, every ornament of luxury, was deposited. as in a place of security, by their respective owners: but your own experience makes any particular description of this place, or its manifold mysterious trade, unnecessary to you.

The misfortune of my size kept me a prisoner here till Saturday night, when my master always *puts off* his light coin, just before he shuts his shop, to the poor people, whose necessity requiring an immediate supply, for the support of life, cannot wait to return it on Monday, and so must even bear the loss.—Such a person did he think you, and accordingly gave me to you; but the moment I came into your possession, and found that you were *the chosen of ten thousand, the first born of science*, whom wisdom had instructed, and art led by the hand, through the dark labyrinths of nature, till the coy fugitive, unable longer to elude your pursuit, had been obliged to consent to a revelation of her most *occult wisdom*, and to intrust you with the command *of that chain*, which links the animal and material worlds together; the moment, I say, that I perceived who you were, and that I was the *intelligence* appointed to convey this favour to you. I entered your heart with the greatest pleasure, and waited with impatience for the moment when I should confer this completion of human happiness and honour upon you; a pleasure that was heightened by the noble constancy you shewed, when the smell of the hot ox-cheek, as you came by the cook's-shop, raised that conflict between nature and knowledge, whether you should purchase some of it to satisfy your hunger, or preserve me for this last experiment, in which the latter was so gloriously triumphant.

The auspicious moment is arrived; nature labours in the throes of the mystic birth; and lo! the philosophic king arises in all the glory of the morning! attend to my words; receive the consummation of human knowledge.

To apprehend this secret cause, you must know

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) doleful and deplorable event; never to be told without railing; never to be read without tears. Just as the spirit had arrived at this most interesting point, human weakness, unable to suppress the impulse of internal vapour, which the mention of the fatal ox-cheek, set in motion in ıy empty bowels, by the longing it raised in my stomach, mitted an explosion that filled the room with a fetid steam. The spirit started at the unpardonable offence to his purity; and looking at me with ineffable contempt, indignaion, and abhorrence, vanished from my sight, without eigning a word more.

The misfortune was more than I could bear; I sunk uner its weight, and swooned away upon the floor,* where fficious humanity found me, and restored me to a life that ras a burden under such a disappointment. The labour f my life being lost the one moment in a thousand years lipped away in vain. But such is the consequence of huıan weakness, such the end of all the works of all the xpectations of man.

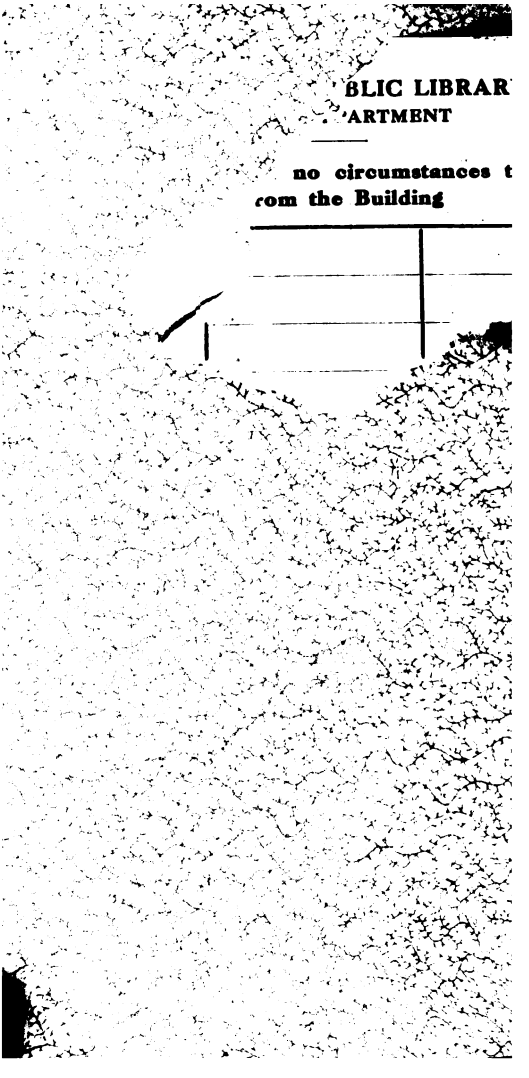
CONCLUSION.

And now, O my brother in disappointment, who readst this most lamentable catastrophe, whether thou art a ailor, whose principal debtor is made a lord, a physician, whose *nostrum* is discovered, a cobler, who sleepest over by last, in hopes of dreaming of hidden treasure, a poet, whose play is refused, or a senator, who hast mortgaged hine estate to purchase a seat in parliament, just before is dissolution, attend to the instruction in my words, nd learn wisdom from my example. Seize the present ıoment, nor depend upon the future; let reason curb ex-

* See the Preface.

pectation; reduce imagination to common sense; and bring your wishes within the bound of your real wants: so shall industry banish necessity from your habitation, and content turn all your possessions into gold.

END OF SECOND VOLUME.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